THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

A Temporary Lull in the Excitement in Canada.

CABINET COUNCIL IN MONTREAL.

Twenty-five Thousand Enfield Rifles Sent to Upper Canada.

THE AGITATION IN QUEBEC.

Movements of Troops Along the Frontier.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MONTREAL, March 15.—There is less excitement to-day, although preparations to resist attack are actively proceeding.

A Cabinet council was held here at noon, presided over by the Governor-General. During this meeting, two telegrams were received, one from the Governor-General of New Brunswick, and the other from the Governor of Nova Scotia. The first announced that a resolution advising confederation had just been carried unanimously by the Upper House of the Legislature in that province, and that a similar result was expected in the Lower House. The second despatch expressed a belief that the measure was now sure of success in Nova Scotia.

This morning the military authorities ordered the powder in private magazines to be removed to St. Helen's Island, a place strongly fortified and which commands the city.

The citizens who are unconnected with the volunteers are rapidly enrolling themselves, so that they may guard the city in the event of the troops being needed at the frontier. Similar steps are taken in Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Quebec.

Yesterday 25,000 Enfield rifles were sent to Upper Canada.

Last evening the meeting of the City Council was brought to an abrupt termination by a report brought in by one of its members, whose name is known, that a company of the Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers had refused to carry arms. To-day the officers waited upon the Government, and assured it that the rumor was wholly without foundation. The men of the regiment have threatened to mob this Councillor if they can lay hands on him.

Feniaism and Freemasonry.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND FIRST PRINCIPAL OF CANADA TO THE FREEMASONS—THE DUTY OF LOYALTY.

To the Freemasons of Canada.—Brothers and Companions:—The Montreal *True Witness*, dated yesterday, publishes the following:—

"According to a paragraph in the Dublin *Irishman*, it would seem that the officers of the Northern army, lately sent over to Ireland, report unfavorably for a movement at the present time. It is added, however, as encouraging, that all the Protestants of the North of Ireland are Fenians, that nearly all the Freemasons are Fenians, that Stephens is a Freemason, and that most of the officers who come from America are Freemasons. Nice allies those for Catholics!"

The two latter assertions may or may not be true; the two former are calumnious, and might have a broader name with propriety. It is to be regretted that the above has been circulated in Canada, particularly at the time when every loyal British subject is answering to the call of our Government, and eager to aid in protecting our common country from a threatened attack, to be made by a set of men who are under no regular authority, over whom no officer has any real control, or perhaps enjoys any influence, and whose object, in disturbing Canada, has nothing to do with the wrongs of Ireland, but means plunder, arson, murder, and the possible dishonor of our women!

My object, as one of your chief heads, in thus addressing you (for Freemasonry is not obtrusive), is that you may see and know what is published—and to impress upon you in every way I can (having also the honor of our Order at heart), to bear in mind your allegiance and loyalty, so insisted upon by Freemasonry, and expressly embodied in our "ancient charges"—and beg you to remember the our "greatest light," the Bible, in its inspired pages, tells men that, to fight in defense of their homes, their altars, and those that are dear to them, against foreign attacks, is not only a privilege, but incumbent upon them as a duty—and is therefore right in the eyes of the Great Architect of the Universe.

Yours, fraternally,
T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON,
Grand First Principal, etc.

Ottawa, March 10.

Ottawa.

CHARGE OF JUDGE ARMSTRONG TO THE GRAND JURY. "LET THEM COME IF THEY DARE."

* * * * * * * * (Extract.) The Grand Jury were also aware that, from dissatisfaction among a class on the other side of the lines, with the present state of things on this side, we are at present put to a great deal of trouble, from one end of the land to the other. Now, in truth, of the persons endeavoring to work mischief to us we had no fear or dread. There was not the slightest sympathy with them on the part of the Canadians, from one end of the country to the other; and if the Fenians were mad enough to attempt to carry on their wild designs, he was satisfied and felt convinced they would meet with such a reception as would deter them from visiting us a second time. The loyalty of the country was unoverbal; the firm-grounded attachment to our laws and institutions was universal in Canada. In the language of Sir Francis Head, that gallant little man we had here at one time:—"Let them come if they dare." He (the judge) did not share, himself, in any apprehension—at any rate not to the same extent as others—in regard to the matter. He did not believe the Fenians could do us much injury; their threats were all bombast and nonsense. They would not trouble us. At the same time our Government had wisely taken on themselves the responsibility of organizing a large military force, in order to be fully prepared.

He concluded by stating that the gallant Canadian volunteers, backed by the invincible power of Great Britain, would always be found capable of defending their shores, and hurling back any invader. Britain had always been victorious, and her sons were no less brave and patriotic now than in former days. He believed there was no reason whatever for apprehension as to the result, and that the British Provinces would, as in days gone by, emerge from any struggle in defense of their liberties and homes, crowned with victory. (Applause.)

THE DUTY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—LET SWEENEY BE NIPPED IN THE BLOSSOM.

From the Montreal Telegraph, March 14.

We give up a large portion of our space to-day to *Feniana*, being the history, true or false, of the progress of the conspiracy in the United States, and the most authentic evidence available of the encouragement given to it by all classes of the American people. United States journals say that Canada is frightened by a shadow; quiet, earnest preparation is no proof of fright, though it is evidence of determination; and if Feniasm as it now exists in the neighboring republic, petted and encouraged alike by Government and people, is a shadow, it is a very substantial one. It is possible that Americans may believe that after having fomented and egged on this conspiracy to the point of an attack on Canada, they can, by virtue of a proclamation, restrain its farther movement, and extinguish it. They might as well attempt to stop a prairie fire with a squirt. Not only will it become unmanageable from its weight and impetus, but the exigencies of political parties will paralyze restraining action. On the one hand the Executive and his supporters will be afraid to incur the odium and opposition of acting in the interest of Great Britain; and on the other, his opponents in Congress will fear to enlist against them the powerful Irish and anti-British vote.

The First of the Fenian Soldiery.

Two full companies of one hundred men each for the Irish Army of Liberation, were mustered into the service of the republic last evening by Major William Mangan, Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky. The officers of these pioneer companies have been appointed, and will receive their commissions in a few days. The men of the two organizations paraded yesterday evening previous to their muster-in at the Emerald Hall, on Fifth street. They made a decidedly military appearance. From all indications, the Fenian War Department is making earnest and active preparations. Men are enrolling by the score, and it is confidently expected that the city of Louisville will furnish at least one complete regiment for the army of General Sweeney. Americans as well as Irishmen are showing their anxiety to smell gunpowder, and otherwise assist the Fenian cause. The treasury in this city is receiving donations constantly, and the friends of Ireland express great hopefulness of ultimate victory. — *Louisville Journal, Monday.*

A Fenian Courier Proclamation.

The spirit of the Irish Fenians is illustrated by the fact that proclamations, derisive, and occasionally of a more formidable character, appear posted in conspicuous places in spite of the precautions of the police. The following is a fair sample of one of these proclamations posted up at the Court House and Bridge of Athy, in the county Kildare:—

NOTICE.—God save Stephens! God save the Green! Woodehouse (Earl Woodehouse, Lord Lieutenant), hurrah! Whereas, a certain Act, called the habeas corpus, has been suspended in the down-trodden isle, I, by virtue of the same, can arrest any person or persons suspected of being an Irishman, or sympathizing with Irishmen, and I can cast them into prison without judge or jury, or any trial whatever (God bless the mark), and I can send them to Spike Island, or imprison them as long as I think fit, without even making known to them the charge preferred against them, or without their having broken the peace or committed any overt act whatever. Oh! what liberty under the glorious British Crown! I, therefore, command all my white slaves and serfs to return to their allegiance, or I shall make Ireland a Jamaica the second. I further command them to submit to every insult, such as the Protestant Establishment, Tenant Wrong, and English Education, etc. TOM A. LARKIMEN.

Given at Corruption Castle, Dublin, this 23-36, being the last year of our blessed tyrannical and exterminating rule in Erin go-Bragh.

God save the Green!

The Movements in Canada—Continued Excitement Along the Border—General Napier Placed in Command of the Upper Province, General Lindsey of the Lower—Skirmish Lines Extending all Along the Frontier, Etc.

GUELPH, C. W., March 15.—In the interior towns of the province the excitement has nearly disappeared, but rages on the frontier in all its force. Volunteers are still being organized in every village and hamlet in the country. General Lindsey has been placed in command of the troops of the lower province; General Napier of the upper province. At all points on the frontier there are skirmish lines extending many miles.

Reports are current of arrests in Lower Canada for treason. The organ of the Hibernians speaks of the volunteers' response to the call as follows:—

This perhaps would be highly commendable did we not know for certainty that many of the same volunteers had to be brought up to the mark at the point of the bayonet and in several cases dragged by the heels from under their beds. Many also feigned sickness, and a new lot for parts unknown. This, however, is not so bad as how the call was responded to in Kingston, the city of Prince of Wales notoriety, where the alarm was sounded for hours during the night, and where but forty volunteers responded to the call. The tables have been turned in Canada as far as bounty jumping is concerned. There has been as much as one hundred and fifty dollars offered for a substitute. Poor a figure as Upper Canada made in this business, Lower Canada is much worse, as we are credibly informed the French Canadians utterly refused to take the oath, and the Irish in general are looked upon with suspicion. As to the loyalty of the regular forces in Canada, we can say that on a late occasion the officers of the 47th Regiment, stationed at Toronto, had themselves to perform duty as common sentries upon the magazines, and no later than last week there were three privates flogged and afterwards sent to prison for three months for expressing Fenian sentiments.

THE CANADIAN PANIC.

Latest Reports—All Quiet Now.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *World* has received a special Montreal despatch, stating that there is less excitement there, though preparations to resist an attack are actively proceeding. A Cabinet council was presided over by the Lieutenant-General, during which telegrams were received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The first announced that the resolutions advising confederation had passed the upper House of the Legislature unanimously, and that a similar result was expected in the lower House.

The other despatch expressed the belief that the measure was sure of success in Nova Scotia. The powder in the private magazines has been ordered to be removed to St. Helen's Island, which is strongly fortified, and commands the city.

The citizens of Montreal are rapidly enrolling themselves in Montreal and in the other principal cities for guard duty, in the event of the troops being needed at the frontiers.

Yesterday 25,000 Enfield rifles were sent to Upper Canada.

TENNESSEE.

Explosion of a Bomb-Shell at a Lunatic Asylum—Major-General Cheatham's Wedding—Noted Rebels Present on the Occasion, Etc.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—The river is five feet out the shoals, and rising. Heavy rains all last night and to-day, and a further rise may be expected.

Cotton is dull, with small sales.

At the Lunatic Asylum, seven miles from this city, to-day, a bomb-shell was being handled by some persons connected with the establishment, when it exploded and seriously injured several of the lunatics.

Major-General B. F. Cheatham, late of the army of the C. S. A., was married to Miss Anna B. Robertson, of Davidson county, last evening, at the First Presbyterian Church. Among those present were Major-Generals S. B. Buckner, Bushrod Johnson, W. B. Bull, John C. Brown; Lieutenant-General J. B. Hood; Brigadier-Generals George Maury and S. R. Anderson. Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, performed the ceremony.

—At a late meeting of the London Chemical Society papers were read "On Pyrophosphotriamic Acid and its Salts," "On Diethylated Formic Aldehyde," and "The Constitution of Glyoxylic Acid."

THIRD EDITION

INDIANA.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

MR. VOORHEES AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON TAKEN CARE OF.

Resolutions in Favor of Liquor Drinking and Sabbath Violation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated candidates for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The first resolution passed by this body denies the right of secession; the second approves the reconstruction principles avowed in President Johnson's annual message, and solemnly condemns the action of the majority in Congress, cordially endorses the veto, and pledges to the President the earnest, disinterested support of the Indiana Democracy, in all his conflicts with that fanatical Congressional majority. The third resolution believes that the sole power of Congress over the admission of members is confined to their election returns and qualifications; that it has usurped power by excluding representatives from eleven States acknowledged to be in the Union, by having their voices counted in favor of the Constitutional Amendment; that the elected members from the Southern States are constitutionally qualified, and should be immediately admitted; and upon the refusal of Congress, it is the prerogative and duty of the President to defend and uphold the integrity of every State now in the Union, and to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. The fourth resolution indexibly opposes a prohibitory and protective tariff. The fifth declares that taxation and representation should go together, and that Government bonds should be taxed. The sixth repudiates the Rebellion. The seventh thanks the soldiers and demands the equalization of bounties. The eighth pledges support, regardless of party affiliation, to any State or National official guided by the principles avowed in these resolutions. The ninth denounces the conferring of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia. The tenth opposes the repeal of the Constitutional article prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State of Indiana. The eleventh encourages emigration. The twelfth declares that eight hours should be a legal day's work. The thirteenth favors religious toleration. The fourteenth sternly condemns the immense financial and other frauds of the Abolition State and Federal Governments. The fifteenth pledges the party to oppose all prohibitory liquor and Sunday laws. The sixteenth denounces the expulsion of Voorhees as a high-handed outrage by a profligate and unscrupulous party.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, March 16.

Mr. Hood called up the act relating to the port of Philadelphia, which passed as follows:—That the time for preparing the map or plan of the river front is hereby extended until June 1, 1867. That the penalty imposed by the provisions of the act of February 7, 1818, for extending the wharves into the fideway of the river Delaware or Schuylkill, without first obtaining a license, shall not exceed $5000, nor less than $1000, with costs of suit, where the party so offending shall not be the owner or occupant of the wharf so extended.

Mr. Watt presented petitions in favor of the South Street Bridge, and against the Lombard and South Streets extension; also one against Sunday travel.

Mr. Freeborn read a petition of Philadelphians owning lands in Forest county against enlarging the boundaries of Forest county.

The act to incorporate a Western Mining Company being under consideration, a question arose as to the clause requiring such companies to pay the bonus of half of one per cent. upon the capital stock.

Mr. Crosland argued that the legitimate companies could readily pay their tax, and that bogus companies should not be chartered on any terms.

Mr. Lee said that the tax would drive people into other States for charters, where they could more readily be obtained.

The amendment putting on the bonus tax was agreed to by 47 ayes to 36 nays; all the Philadelphia members voting against inserting the bonus tax.

Senate.

Mr. Connell read bills incorporating the Keystone Hotel Company; allowing the Republic Insurance Company to increase its capital; also a supplement to the joint-tenant act.

Mr. Browne, one relating to marriages.

The bill authorizing the Susquehanna Boom Company to erect a new dam and charge greatly increased tolls was called up and postponed until Wednesday.

The act disfranchising deserters passed finally.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Nominations of Collector of Internal Revenue and Postmaster—An Escaped Prisoner Rearrested, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—There is no doubt of the United States Senate rejecting the nomination of Mr. J. V. L. Findlay, for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Maryland, which includes the twelve upper wards of the city of Baltimore. It is believed President Johnson will renominate him.

The confirmation of Mr. Parnell, Baltimore Postmaster, by the Senate, is very doubtful.

Boyle and Smith, two escaped convicts from the Maryland Penitentiary, were arrested yesterday near Harper's Ferry, and brought back this morning. Boyle was imprisoned for an attempt to kill, and was also awaiting trial for the murder of Captain Watson, near Annapolis, a year ago.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Payment of Pensions in New York.

In consequence of the inconvenience and hardship which the present mode of paying pensions at New York is said to inflict upon United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Interior has despatched Mr. George C. Whiting, of his Department, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, to that city, with authority to investigate the matter, and obtain such facts and information as will enable the Department to apply the correction. The plan adopted by Col. E. W. C. Greene, in your city, has been under investigation by the Department, and after examination it has been decided that the system of alphabetical payments is the most speedy, just, and feasible. It is understood that Mr. Whiting is deputed to see that the same plan is adopted in the metropolis.

The Test Oath in Missouri.

The United States Supreme Court now has before it for argument the cases of Dr. Cummings, a Catholic priest, who was indicted and convicted by the Circuit Court for Pike county, Missouri, of performing the duties of his calling without taking the oath prescribed by the second article of the new Constitution of the State, and fined $500, with imprisonment until paid, and that of Mr. Garesche, a lawyer, who was excluded from the practice of his profession because he would not take the oath. The judgment in Dr. Cummings' case having been affirmed by the State Supreme Court, both cases were brought up on a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

The Bonded Warehouse Bill.

The President has approved the act concerning the withdrawal of goods from the bonded warehouses.

The Pennsylvania Democracy and the President.

It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution endorsing the President's policy. A subcommittee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket." He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with many other remarks of a similarly encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania Committeemen they were making for the Baltimore Depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind.

Indemnity to Soldiers and Sailors.

The introduction of a resolution by Senator Grimes some time since, contemplating indemnity to all officers and seamen of the navy for clothing lost during the war, has precipitated a perfect avalanche of correspondence upon the Fourth Auditor's office. It ought to be known that no such law has yet passed Congress, and there is great doubt if it ever will.

Receipts from Customs.

The following are the receipts from Customs at the below named ports from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive:—New York, $3,748,601·27; Boston, $344,166·97; Philadelphia, $144,581·95; Baltimore, $93,538·20.

Leave Granted.

Permission for delay in joining his regiment for 60 days has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Custar, Captain 5th United States Cavalry.

Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War, in special orders, directs the muster out of forty-three Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers.

A Loyal North Carolina Postmaster.

Mr. G. G. Lynch, a Postmaster in North Carolina at the commencement of the Rebellion, when communication between that State and the City of Washington was first interrupted, had in his possession between $100 and $200 in coin, belonging to the Government, which the buried for safety. Recently the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department was informed by him of this fact, and that the money was at the order of the proper officer. A draft has accordingly been drawn for the amount in currency.

The Cabinet.

There is no foundation for the statement that the friends of the President in Congress are urging upon him change in the Cabinet. No movement of the kind has been made, nor is any such contemplated. The Cabinet, so far as its action or expressions of opinion are concerned, is as Mr. Seward said in New York, a unit in support of the President.

Frank Blair for Collector at St Louis.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of General Frank Blair as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri. The nomination created quite a sensation in Executive session. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Outbreak in Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Herald's* Havana letter reports a revolutionary outbreak by twenty-three young men, at Villa Clara, near Sagua. Twelve of them were captured by the Government troops, but eleven were still at large, and it was expected that they would attempt the rescue of their companions in larger force.

A Hoax Perpetuated.

NEW YORK, March 16.—It is stated that the Spanish vessels-of-war lately here, left in consequence of a hoax gotten up with the connivance of the Chilian Envoy, relating to the movements of imaginary Chilian privateers. A bogus letter was purposely allowed to fall into the hands of the Spanish spies.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
FRIDAY MORNING, March 16.

At 9 o'clock this morning the rain was pouring in torrents; but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the church in which the Conference is held (St. George's) was well filled, a large portion of the audience being ladies. The religious services of the day were conducted by the Rev. C. J. Greene, who read a lesson from the tenth chapter of Matthew, after which the congregation joined in singing the 217th hymn, commencing:—

"High on the everlasting throne
The King of Saints his work surveys."

The minutes or journal of the previous day were read, and after the correction of some unimportant clerical inaccuracies, were approved.

Rev. S. Patterson was transferred from the active itinerancy to the list of the superannuated.

Rev. Mr. Wilmer, of the New Jersey Conference, was introduced by the Presiding Bishop, and received by the Conference standing.

Rev. A. T. Scott presented a paper in regard to certain disciplinary questions, which was read.

The following is the paper:—

Does an affirmative answer to the questions on page 82 of the Discipline—"Are you going on to perfection? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Are you groaning after it?"—commit the person so answering to the acceptance of that special theory of sanctification which declares that ordinarily those who are born of God are not cleansed from all sin until they have sought distinctly and separately for that blessing?

ALFRED T. SCOTT,
JOHN RUTH.

Rev. Joseph Mason moved to lay the paper upon the table, which was adopted.

Rev. S. M. Cooper, Presiding Elder of the Snow Hill District, made his report, in which he stated the district desired a larger number of preachers. He thought that if something was not done that the district would rather be dismissed and take care of itself, and they felt that, in that case, they did not fear either the South or the devil—to which Bishop Ames responded that the parties referred to were both one.

The reports of the pastors of Snow Hill District was then submitted, and show a very favorable condition of religious matters there.

An interesting letter from the Rev. J. T. Gracey, Missionary in India, was read by the Secretary, and filed among the records of Conference. The Committee was continued, with instructions to send the fraternal congratulations of the body to the reverend gentleman.

Rev. Frank De Hass, of Washington City, Dr. Crooks, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Simsebaugh, of Pittsburg, were introduced by Bishop Ames.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Conference in regard to the Church Extension Society was taken up. Rev. S. Y. Monroe, D D., the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, made a full statement of the condition of the body, and the importance of its object and design. Dr Monroe entered very fully into the subject, and was listened to with great interest by the large audience present.

During the course of his remarks he gave some practical facts in regard to the difficulties of those who are laboring in new fields in the South and West, and closed by a strong appeal for pecuniary aid in this good work. After Dr. Monroe's address, the report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The report was recommitted to the Committee, for the purpose of making the nomination of officers of the Society.

Rev. J. Cunningham, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, reported successful efforts in his field. One church had been finished, three are in course of construction, and several in contemplation. He referred to the disinterested labors of the Rev. Mr. France during the prevalence of the smallpox in his charge. Rev. Mr. Way was granted a supernumerary position without appointment.

The case of Rev. Charles F. Whittaker was taken up and referred to a special committee of three.

Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, addressed the Conference in regard to the conduct and position of that journal.

A Committee on Military Statistics was appointed.

After a number of announcements of committees and religious meetings the Conference adjourned with singing a doxology and benediction by Rev. Mr. Dunn.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Justice Thompson.—Edward Harlan vs. Lavenia Roberts, executors of the last will and testament of James H. Roberts, deceased. This is an action to recover damages for the alleged breach of an agreement entered into in 1859, between plaintiff and James H. Roberts in his life time, by which the plaintiff was to superintend the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, in consideration of the payment to him of one-half of the net yearly profits of the business, the capital to carry on which was to be furnished by Roberts. The defense set up was that the plaintiff was entirely incompetent for the performance of the duties he had undertaken, and for that reason was discharged by Mr. Roberts in 1860.

To this the plaintiff replies, denying the alleged incompetency, and averring that he was discharged before he had time to perfect the machinery for the business. On trial, Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for plaintiff; George T. Crawford and B. H. Brewster, Esqs., for defendants.

ORPHANS' COURT.—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—The Court was engaged this morning with the usual Orphans' Court business.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 16, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 7·30s sold at 99½; 10·3½ was bid for 5-20s; 104½ for 'Cs of 1881; and 90½ for 10-40s. State loans are more active. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85.

In Railroad shares there is less activity. Pennsylvania sold at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30½@30¾, no change; Reading at 49⅞@50, no change; Camden and Amboy at 116½, an advance of ¼; and Little Schuylkill at 28¾, an advance of ¼; 54¼ was bid for Minehill; 35¾ for North Pennsylvania; 62¼ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 30¼ for preferred do.; 24¾ for Catawissa common; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 42, an advance of 1¾ on the closing price of last evening. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 295 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 28¼ for Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22; preferred do. at 28½; and Delaware Division at 34¾@35, an advance of 1. 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and lower. Ocean sold at 11¼@11½, a decline of 1½; and Jersey Well at ½, no change.

Coal shares are dull. We hear of no sales of St. Nicholas; 35 is asked. The sentence in yesterday's paper, said "to be a canard," should have been said, "to be a corner."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant to brokers at 5 per cent., and loans above 7 are rare upon any marketable collaterals. The rate for very prime merchant bills is rather lower, and some names pass under 7 per cent. The quotation is 7@7½; good, 8@9; and ordinary, 10@15 per cent. The disposition is universal to make short engagements, and to keep money where it can be at once recalled. The movement of Senator Sherman looking to a continued suspension of specie payments finds little favor, except among speculators, anxious to get out of losing ventures, through the continued use of irredeemable paper money. Exchange is quoted as follows:—Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 108¼@108⅜; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 109; Commercial Sterling, 107@107½; France, long date, 5·23¾@5·21¼; France, short date, 5·20@5·17½."

—A despatch from Washington says:—The House yesterday resumed the consideration of the Loan bill, Mr. Hubbard taking the floor and drawing out Mr. Hooper of the Finance Committee. On a question as to the reliability of Controller Clark's recent letter, Mr. Hooper replied that a sub-committee had waited upon Mr. McCulloch, and were satisfied that Mr. Clark was in error in his statements, and that the monthly balance sheets showing the condition of the Treasury were accurate. Mr. Wentworth, of Chicago, followed in a somewhat singular but eminently entertaining speech, wherein he advocated the Secretary of the Treasury's policy of resuming specie payments at the earliest moment, and denounced Controller Clark with much severity, and by intimation charged him with being in league with gold gamblers, speculators, and others, opposed to specie resumption. He announced his intention of moving for a Special Committee to investigate the whole matter. The foreign loan clause of the loan bill was killed, and judging from the expressions of individual members, and the general temper of the House to-day, the remaining clauses extending the power of the Secretary will be killed.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"There was a pinch in the money market again, caused this time by the call from the Government on depositories over the river for an increase of securities or a transfer of the excess of deposits to the United States Depository. There was also an increased mercantile demand, and bankers were compelled, in many cases, to refuse first-class paper offered by customers. Rates of interest were firm at 10@12 per cent. between bankers and their depositors, and 15@18 in the open market for good names. There was also a close market for exchange, and rates were firm at 50@75 premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. There were no sales of bankers' checks above 1-10, but many of the dealers refused to loan except to customers."

GREENBACKS VS. GOLD.

The most important decision made by the General Term of the Superior Court of New York, is one respecting the relative value of greenbacks and gold dollars. It decided yesterday that a one dollar greenback is fully equivalent to a gold dollar, and that all debts may be satisfied by tender of payment in United States Treasury notes. The facts of the case are as follows:—

The plaintiffs, owners of the British ship *Atalanta*, by their agents, George Henderson & Co., in Calcutta, chartered the ship to Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta. The charter party was made in Calcutta, and is dated January 20, 1863. It contains the following clause:—"The freight to be paid on unloading and right delivery of the cargo as follows, viz.:—if discharged in United States of America, in silver and gold dollars, or by approved bills on London; if at a port in a United Kingdom, as customary." The defendants were consignees of the cargo. Upon the arrival of the vessel at the port of New York in June, 1863, the defendants tendered payment of the freight, amounting to $32,633, in United States legal tender notes. The tender was refused, and payment demanded in silver and gold dollars, as specified in the charter party, which was refused. The action was tried by a referee, who found the tender of the United States legal tender notes, and that at the time of such tender, the market value thereof was thirty-three and one-eighth per cent. less than that of gold or silver dollars. By an arrangement between the parties the plaintiffs credited the defendants with the market value of the amount tendered, leaving a balance of $7681·67 due. The referee found the market value of such balance was, in the currency of the United States, $10,230·08. Upon these facts the referee decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover said sum of $10,230·08, with interest, and rendered judgment accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1000 Pa R 1st mt...	96	100 sh Read'g	42
$500 U S 7-30s, June	99	100 sh do.....	42
$2 00 do.....	99	100 sh do.....	42
$8000 Pa 6s.....	99 87	4 sh Lit Sch.....	28
$4000 do comp'n	85	25 sh do.....	28
$1,000 Cn Can bs....	24	100 sh Readings..	49
$1 00 N Pa 6s.....	84½	100 sh do.....	49
5 sh Penna R.....	55	100 sh do.....	50
200 sh Ocean. ...b30	11¼	400 sh do.....lots	50
100 sh do.....lots	11¼	200 sh Del Div'r...b30	35
8 sh Harrisburg R.	54	50 sh do.....	34¾
10 sh Sch N.....	22	200 sh Catawissa pf..	30½
600 sh Jy Well lots.	¼	200 sh do..lots...s	30½
28 sh Wyo Val.....	59	100 sh do.....c	50½
10 sh Cam & Am..b15	116½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	131	12 M.	130½
11 A. M.	130½	1 P. M.	130½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130	130½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	125	126
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	121	122
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-32	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 16.—Trade is excessively dull to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of middlings at 41c.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it ranges from $6·50 to $6·75, the latter figure for choice quality. Small sales of Timothy at $3·75@4. Flaxseed sells at $2·70@2·75.

The Flour Market has undergone no essential change. There is little or no shipping demand, but 1000 bbls. were taken by the home consumers, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $5@5 25 ₱ bbl., including 200 bbls Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 50; small lots of superfine at $6 25@7; extras at $7 25@9; and fancy lots from $11 to $15. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last quoted, but there is little or nothing doing in either.

The receipts of Wheat continue small, and there is no inquiry except for choice lots, which are scarce. Sales of fair and choice red at $2 10@2 35, and 1000 bbls Michigan white at $2·75. Rye is steady at 85c. Corn is very quiet. Sales of 3500 bush yellow at 68c. in store, and 70c. afloat. Oats are steady. 1000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 49@50c. No change in Barley or Malt.

Whiskey is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27½@2 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton quiet at 41. Flour dull, at 5c. decline; 4000 barrels sold; state, $8 95@8·28; Ohio, $8 30@11; Western, $8 50@8 25; Southern heavy, 400 bbls sold, prices unchanged; Canadian 5c. lower for common; 257 bbls sold at $7 45@11 25. Wheat dull, common declining. Corn unchanged. Beef steady. Pork dull; Mess, $26·12. Lard firm at 16¾@16¾. Whisky dull.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Cotton; middlings 35c. Flour dull at $7@7 50 for single extra; extras, $8·12; and $12 for double extra. Wheat drooping at $1 60@1·75 for good fall; $1 85@2 for prime; $2 50 for extra choice. Corn higher, at 60@62c. for yellow, and 60@65c. for white. Oats dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $27. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm at 17@19½c. Whisky, $2 24@2 25.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Sherman on Finance.

From the Tribune.

The revenue of our Federal Government for the last quarter of 1865 was as follows:—

Internal Taxes..$82,597,156 Customs.....$59,216,338
Total.....$141,813,494.

There are other items—lands, direct tax, and miscellaneous; but the two former are trifling, while the miscellaneous consists, we judge, mainly of receipts for vessels and supplies bought for war purposes, and now sold because no longer needed. We judge the real income of the Government a little over one hundred and forty millions, or at the rate of five hundred and sixty millions per annum.

The receipts from customs are excessive. We imported far too many goods during the quarter—twice too many. If we count thirty millions per quarter as the proper sum to be raised by a wisely discriminating tariff, it is quite enough.

If there had been no cheating the revenue our internal taxes would have yielded at least one hundred millions, or at the rate of four hundred millions per annum. Let us suppose that Congress will now reduce the rates by one-third, while more efficient legislation and effort shall reduce the aggregate of frauds on this branch of the revenue by one-half, our income from internal taxes cannot well fall below sixty millions per quarter, or two hundred and forty millions per annum. This will give us a total income from customs and internal taxes of three hundred and sixty millions per annum. Now, the interest on our debt, when it shall all be funded, cannot exceed one hundred and eighty millions, while the annual expense of maintaining our Government in time of peace must fall below one hundred and twenty millions; so that, on this basis, we shall be able to devote at least sixty millions per annum to the diminution of the principal of our debt. And this, if we allow the taxes to remain as they are, and keep out of foreign wars, would pay off our entire debt within thirty years, or before the close of the present century.

Such are the auspices under which Mr. Sherman of Ohio submits to the Senate and the country a proposition that our greenbacks shall not be redeemed and cancelled to such an extent as to reduce the amount outstanding below four hundred and twenty millions. In other words, "the United States promise to pay" $1, $3, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $1000, or whatever may be the amount specified on the face of any greenback, is to be made a lie by statute—the United States are not merely to postpone payment of these their voluntary promises for value received; they are to declare and enact that they will not pay them! What is this but the most flagrant repudiation? By what code of morals can it be justified?

Most certainly, the idea of persistent, chronic irredeemability was not involved in their inception and issue. Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who was on the Committee of Ways and Means who first authorized them, states that it was the understanding that they were to be at all times convertible into a twenty-years' six per cent., whereof the interest should be paid in specie. Thus the United States were to say to their creditors, "We have not money on hand; but here is a mortgage on the whole country, payable principal and interest in specie; take this, and wait till we can do better by you."

The main impulse of Mr. Sherman's measure is, of course, a desire to retain the greenbacks in circulation, and thus keep the currency abundant, while saving the interest on four hundred millions of public debt. Very well, Mr. Sherman, we will meet you and your school half way. We will accept your proposition, with this amendment:—

"*Provided*, That the United States notes aforesaid shall be always redeemed in coin on presentment at the Sub-Treasury in New York."

—"Oh! that will prevent the retention of $420,000,000 in circulation."

No, it will not. The Government can pay out greenbacks so fast, at least, as it will be required to redeem them, provided it keeps them at par. California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, etc., will absorb reams of them, and hold most of them, so long as they are at par with specie in this city. We handle about $1,000,000 per annum in our business, and we should never think of sending in a dollar for redemption so long as it was kept at par. And what is true of our business is true of almost every one's.

Here, then, is a fair ground whereon the devotees of greenbacks may meet us if they will. We want no better currency than greenbacks, provided they are kept of equal value with coin. With four hundred millions of greenbacks, three hundred millions in notes of our National Banks, and at least two hundred millions of coin, we shall have a very abundant circulating medium; but we are reconciled to that. What we are not reconciled to, and do not intend to be, is a debased currency—a currency of fog—a "now you see it, and now you don't" currency—a currency of wilfully broken promises and stereotyped lies. If Mr. Sherman desires such a currency, he is not so sound a thinker and legislator as we had supposed him. Such a currency will involve us in imminent perils and invoke grave disasters. It will stimulate excessive importations, no matter how high the tariff. It will incite inordinate speculation and financial gambling of all kinds. It will lead this country by flowery paths to a precipice whence we shall fall at length into general bankruptcy and stagnation. The track is a beaten one—those who follow it have no right to plead ignorance of its goal. Either they know whither they are leading us or they are out of their depth altogether.

We move the previous question—that concerning the *right* of our Government to lie when there is no need of it. In time of war, and of enormous financial requirement, when nobody wanted to lend it money, the Government issued its own notes and made them a legal tender. We hold it was perfectly right in so doing. But you must not (says Burke) make the extreme medicine of the Constitution its daily bread. You cannot persist after peace in a suspension of the habeas corpus, nor in many other practices perfectly justifiable amid the exigencies of a terrible war. If the Government shall undertake to maintain currency inflation after peace shall have been fully restored, it will fail, because it should, and because all excuse for such debasement will have utterly passed away.

The New Hampshire Election.

From the Herald.

The results of the New Hampshire election show that party lines in that State have not been materially disturbed by the recent events at Washington. The total vote cast will probably exceed sixty-eight thousand, which is very close upon the full Presidential vote of 1864, soldiers and all—sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-one. This vote was thus divided:—

For Lincoln	36,400
For McClellan	32,871
Lincoln's majority	3,529

In the election for Governor last year the day's work resulted as follows:—

For Smyth (Republican)	34 145
For Harrington (Democrat)	28 017
Republican majority	6,128

It will be seen, however, by comparing the vote of last year on each side with that of 1864, that Smyth's majority of six thousand was not a Republican gain upon the vote of Lincoln, but a clear Democratic loss of some four thousand upon the vote of McClellan. Encouraged by the appearances of things at Washington, the Democrats have evidently exerted themselves to bring out this reserve vote, but have substantially failed to shake the advanced position gained by the Republicans last year.

Such is the result of this late New Hampshire election. How are we to account for it, in view of the rupture between the Republican party in Congress and the President, elected Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln? The New Hampshire Democracy came out with flying colors in support of President Johnson, and in denunciation of the radical doings of Congress; but the Republicans had the advantage of supporting both President and Congress, and they were supported by both departments. The Administration, through Postmaster-General Denison, urged the integrity of the party, for at this juncture it is the policy of President Johnson to fight the radicals within the Republican lines. Moreover, the odor of Copperheadism and the Chicago Shent-per-shent Convention—a very bad odor—still sticks to the Democratic party.

This fact was strikingly developed in our last November election, when one of the most brilliantly successful heroes of the war though put on the Johnson platform, was beaten as the Democratic candidate by thirty thousand majority. In fact, from its obnoxious peace affiliations and peace movements during the war, the Democratic party has lost the confidence of the people who carried through the war. The party must take a new shape and a new name before it can expect to accomplish any important political revolution. The party record of the war has killed it as dead as the Bourbons. The new wine of Johnson's policy cannot be put into the old Democratic bottles of the Chicago Convention.

A new departure, under a new organization, embracing the republican administration conservatives, is the true course for the Northern remnants of the old Democratic party. Such, we hold, is the party lesson from this late New Hampshire election. The same lesson will probably be repeated in Connecticut, although there, abandoning the ritual of Copperheadism, the party is running for Governor a candidate identified with the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. This is a long step in the right direction; but in order to meet the administration and the new order of things, the Northern democracy must cast off their butternut party uniform, and come out in the true blue of the Union party of Andrew Johnson.

Fenianism and the Fright in Canada.

From the Herald.

Canada is in a terrible state of alarm over the bugaboo of invasion that it has conjured up in its infantile imagination. Of course every one in Canada abuses every one out of that wild region, and raves, and scolds, and whines with the funniest fright and frenzy. The United States is blamed for all, and the Canadian words against us are an exact description of Canadian conduct two years ago. "Change but the name, the tale is told of thee." If the United States had issued a proclamation and put down the Fenian demonstrations, and so forth and so forth, Canada, we are told, would not have been in this danger. How well these very words apply to what Canada might have done against our enemies whom she sheltered, protected, and encouraged!

And in virtue of this, if all were real that Canada fears, she would get no more than she deserves. But her fears are vain and silly. Fenianism will never hurt her. There is too much money in the institution for it to accomplish any such object. One branch in this city is now in the daily receipt of ten thousand dollars, the other of three thousand dollars. Perhaps not less than a hundred thousand dollars a day is subscribed throughout the country. Will the Fenian leaders give up such a business as this to go to Canada and meddle with villanous saltpetre? Would they even go to such a cold, miserable, God-forsaken country to spend it, with all the cities of the United States open for their revels, and all the world before them where to choose. Oh no; Canada is safe.

Some of the Consequences of the Doctrine that the Southern States are Out of the Union.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* says:—

"John T. Monroe, the 'National Democratic' candidate, whom we stated some days ago was chosen Mayor of New Orleans, was the Rebel Mayor when Butler and Farragut took that city."

There is danger of too many results of this character while the country is kept in a false position. We are, as long as Congress holds that States are out of the Union, enacting a lie. The reverse of this proposition was affirmed in 1861 by an almost unanimous vote of Congress. To maintain that position the people gave up millions of treasure and rivers of blood. And now Congress, after the Rebellion is conquered, stultifying its record, holds that the States which we insisted could not be taken out of the Union are out of it! Success would have converted the Rebellion into a revolution. Then the rebellious States would have become an independent Confederacy. But defeat leaves the States in the Union and the Union intact.

The question, and the only real question, is for Congress to determine upon the qualifications of its members. And over that question their power is supreme. Thus simplified, difficulties disappear. But while it is held that States instead of people were in Rebellion, all is muddled.

Congress has established the fact that ordinances of secession did not take States out of the Union by recognizing members from Tennessee, in their seats, *after* that State had seceded. Now, however, instead of proceeding to admit or reject loyal representatives, it confounds loyalty with treason, by excluding both classes! Colonel Johnson, stanch and true to the Government and Union from the beginning, and sacrificing vastly more for his country than those who shut the door in his face, is rewarded for his gallantry and devotion by being treated as a Rebel. The men who deny Colonel Johnson his seat did not, like that patriotic Union man, offer their lives in the field for their country.

When Congress refuses to discriminate between loyalty and rebellion, confounding Union soldiers with Rebels, what chance is there for true men at the South? How can Union men hope for election in New Orleans or Savannah, when no encouragement is given them at Washington?

Smiling as a Senatorial Art.

From the Times.

Few people, we suppose, pretend to comprehend the whole of the speeches, or the half of the theories, that have been elaborated in Congress during its present session. Their profundity, erudition, or subtlety, their metaphysical fineness or their metaphysical magnitude—one or other of these characteristics has generally proved too much for us. We flounder in the depths of Sumner or Saulsbury, and stumble over the subtleties of Stevens or Stroude. Even the simplest question seems complex, and the plainest matters unintelligible. As we feel ourselves penetrating the thick darkness, we generally stop short, and turn into lines of thought of which the conclusion is visible.

But Senator Sprague is not amenable to criticism of this sort. He often treats upon the vastest and heaviest subjects, such as the warehousing system and the tariff—the latter especially, as it bears upon cotton manufactures; but he elucidates every topic with such a skill, and throws around them all such a charm, that we become fascinated as we proceed, and grieve when the close of the speech breaks the spell. Knowing his oratory only as it is given to us through the electric telegraph, which transmits neither features nor intonations; neither the lights and shadows of the countenance, nor the expressive gestures which give vivacity to thought; neither the warmth of manner, the movements of the facial muscles, nor the twinkle of the eye, we have never been able to understand either its full intrinsic power or the influence it carried among the grave and reverend seignors of whom he is one. But he himself has been pleased to give us what is probably the key to the whole matter.

A few days ago Senator Conness, of California, brought a railing accusation against Senator Sprague, of tiring or boring the Senate with his speeches, and in its course ably alleged that Senator Sprague "smiled" when he rose to speak. To this Senator Sprague promptly replied in the following terms—not "hurling back the imputation in the gentleman's teeth," as has so often been done by lesser orators, when charged with discreditable characteristics, but boldly acknowledging the corn, and admitting himself to beguilty even beyond the measure of the accusation:—

"I intend," exclaimed Senator Sprague, "I intend always when I rise in my seat here, to smile. I consider the face that will smile only when it sees something to cause it to smile and excite its interest as not the kind I wish to have. I do not wish to occupy that position. I believe that the discussion of a question before the Senate that interests members, should be discussed in a friendly and smiling condition. I trust it will be the condition I shall always occupy in this body."

These be weighty remarks, and the man who can smile after perusing them can hardly be aware of their significance, or of the purposes for which Heaven gifted mortals with the power of smiling. There is such a thing, perhaps, as a smile which costs the smiler nothing, but yet if a smile be put in the wrong place, it may be productive of the gravest results. As for ourselves, we intend neither to smile after the Senators' remarks nor to permit any of our more wicked and thirsty readers to do so, but to draw from them a philosophical moral for the instruction of Senators and the guidance of the American people.

The lesson to be derived is the moral power of a smile. It is not to be supposed that the Senator had the intention of smiling without a purpose. Physiologists tell us that every movement of a muscle involves the expenditure of force and the exhaustion of the physical powers. In the simple act of smiling, some thirty-three facial muscles are called into motion—not to speak of the preliminary motions of the brain. To smile, therefore, on rising to speak, before beginning the speech, during its course and after its close, adds enormously to the amount of effort required in its delivery; and if naught be thereby added to its effectiveness, there is just so much dead wood. But on the other hand, if, by smiling when you rise to make a speech, you put your hearers in a good humor; if by another smile, just before beginning, you rivet their attention; if, by a continuous succession of smiles as you go along, you make yourself tolerable; and if, by rounding off with a smile and appending another as you sit down, you induce a belief in your convictions and a vote for your bill, can it be said that the thing is destitute of moral power? That the results we have just enumerated are sure to follow we appeal to the records of Congress. We appeal to the records of other legislative bodies. Lord Palmerston had always a smile on his face, and where was there ever so successful a minister? Mr. Bright never smiles, and rarely carries a measure. The face of the Marquis de Boissy is always wreathed in smiles, while the countenance of M. Rouher is leaden as his speeches. We do not care about going into an enumeration of all the members of Congress who are capable of indulging in smiles, and who take pains to bring them to the surface as frequently as our text inculcates; but let any interested reader procure the photographs of members and examine the expression of countenance each one assumed while being taken, and then let him read the speeches, study the measures, and examine the votes from day to day, photographs in hand, and our word for it he will find that members are just successful in their oratory and their schemes in proportion to the sweetness and frequency of the smiles which hover around their countenances. The most mischievous members of Congress in precipitating the great Rebellion were men who never opened or closed their speeches with a smile. Toombs had a permanent scowl on his face; Wigfall occasionally leered—the very opposite of such smiling as Senator Sprague descanted upon; Mason accompanied his speeches with good gestures, but no sweet smiles; Benjamin occasionally smiled, and so also did Jeff. Davis, but they were the mean, designing, smirking smiles of the political conspirator, and not such luminous effusions as characterize the noble soul.

Viewed in this light, and by these examples and great results, the reader can appreciate the inherent significance, the moral power, and the legislative force of a smile. And he will be able to appreciate the Senatorial philosopher who has brought the subject to our attention, and who illustrates its value in his own career.

We close by calling general attention to a public duty that now looms up in importance. In choosing Senators and members of the House, they must see to it that they elect men who know how to smile, and not only know how, but who do smile. Watch their faces when they rise to deliver a speech, scan them as they commence, keep an eye on them as they proceed, note them closely as they wind up, and give them a parting glance as they retire to the rear. If no radiant smiles suffuse their faces, cough them down and vote them down. But if, on the other hand, smiles play on their features as the sunshine on the lea, be assured that they have those qualities and qualifications that will illuminate and illustrate their country's history, and vote for them early and often.

The Civil Rights Bill.

From the World.

The Republican party in Congress seem determined to provoke another veto, and they will no doubt succeed. The so-called Civil Rights bill, which has passed the House with some modifications of its original form, transcends, in spite of those modifications, the constitutional authority of Congress. The things it proposes to do are reasonable and proper enough in themselves; but they are things which belong to the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The bill provides that "there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among citizens of the United States, in any State or Territory of the United States, on account of race or color, or previous condition of slavery." And it goes on to give specific guarantees of civil rights as follows:—

"The same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, or ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

If Congress has authority to enact such a law as this, whence is it derived? It was never pretended that the Constitution conferred such authority previous to the anti-slavery amendment. The first section of that amendment merely abolishes slavery, and the second empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to make its abolition effectual. The slave acquires no other rights under this amendment than he would have acquired by voluntary manumission by his master. Slavery is completely abolished when the ownership of the master is completely annulled; and that guarantee of freedom is complete which prevents the resumption of ownership. This is all the constitutional amendment aimed at; any other interpretation of it is strained and absurd.

The rights which this bill aims, by an unwarranted assumption of authority, to confer, are likely to be given by voluntary concession in the several States. In Georgia, the two most influential men in the State, Alexander H. Stephens and ex-Governor Brown, are publicly using their influence to procure these rights for the negro population of that State; and when any Southern State takes the lead, the others will be constrained to follow. The wealth of the South has almost entirely in its lands, valueless without labor to cultivate them. The negroes, as free men, will go where they are best treated. Georgia will acquire, by her justice and liberality, a monopoly of cheap labor, unless the other States follow her example.

There is no business in the world so remunerative, at present and prospective prices, as the cultivation of cotton on Southern lands. Labor is the greatest want in every part of the South; and the States are more likely to bid against each other with brisk competition, than to deny the negro his just rights. The same motives will prevail as in our Western States, where, in the competition for immigrant labor, the elective franchise was conferred on unnaturalized aliens as freely as on native citizens. Since the abolition of slavery, the negro problem is sure to solve itself by the operation of economic causes; and the Civil Rights bill is as fussy and superfluous as it is factious and unconstitutional.

President Johnson has shown, in some of his public utterances, that he as fully understands the economic as the constitutional side of this problem; and with the views he is known to hold, he cannot fail to veto this bill if it passes the Senate. His views are so well known that it looks as if the Republicans were courting another veto, either in the hope of humiliating the President by carrying this bill over the veto, or with a view to increase the unpopularity of the President with their party. So much of the reasoning of the veto message applies equally against this bill that we cannot see how any man could have voted for it without thereby intending to defy the President.

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Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

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WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

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100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
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300 PARIS CORDERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

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628 HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
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BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

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The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Whilton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,
Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
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E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
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HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 805 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5-20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
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WANTED.
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

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Of all descriptions,
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THE TRICHINÆ DISEASE.

Its Cause and History.

We are indebted to the microscope for our knowledge of the minute worm which causes the disease called Trichiniasis. Many years ago several English physicians noticed in lean flesh a minute yellowish-white granule, which is the adventitious shell inclosing the worm. These, Hilton, an English anatomist, supposed to be animals; but the zoologist Owen was the first who described and named the worm itself—Trichina Spiralis. Precisely as the yolk and white of a hen's egg are not visible through the shell which contains them, so with the Trichina. It is frequently from one-third to one-half a line long, measured when its body is uncoiled; but, from its transparency, it cannot with the naked eye be recognized as having the structure of an animal. This, however, can readily be seen under a lens of 50 or 60 diameters. It does not belong to the class of infusoria or animalculæ, but entozoa, and is only found under peculiar circumstances. A number of observers have found this animal in the persons of natives of England, France, Germany, Denmark, and North America. The diseases it occasions, and the deaths owing to its presence in the flesh of human beings, have for years engaged the attention of the medical men of Germany, and have at several periods alarmed the people of that country. The epidemic of this disease which recently occurred in Edersleben is similar to several epidemics, or groups of cases of the disease, which have occurred since the year 1859. They arise from the penetration into, and lodgment in, various parts of the living human body, particularly the muscles, of the young Trichinæ.

The history of the investigations of the last ten years of the life of the animal, and characteristics of its career, gives the accounts of a number of observers who undertook to ascertain both its natural history and the consequences of its becoming an inmate of the human body. In 1860, Professor Virchord, of Berlin, conducted a series of experiments with the Trichinæ (consisting of feeding the meat which contained them to certain animals, under careful observation), by which he acquired all that we know of the mode and consequences of their introduction into the living body. It was thus ascertained that the Trichina was not sexless, as the earlier observers had reported, but were of both sexes, and gave birth to young.

He found that the parent Trichinæ infect the pig, lodged in the lean flesh of that animal; that they reach the bowels of the living creature by having been consumed with the pork, and there propagate, and that the brood to which they give birth penetrate the walls of the intestines, and thence migrate to other parts of the body. The infestation of the human body has as yet only been found to occur from eating the flesh of the pig. But the Trichinæ have been found in other animals usually regarded as strictly herbivorous, as moles, etc. Special investigations have, however, proved that these animals consume smaller animals, as field-mice, ground-worms, etc., and hence are flesh-eaters—being in this respect like rats, mice, etc. Other animals, such as rabbits, may be infected by feeding them with the Trichinæ-containing flesh, but nevertheless the only flesh man consumes which contains the Trichinæ, in the order of nature, is that of the pig.

In the year 1863 there was a wide-spread fear, derived from the opinion of various writers, that the meat of plant-feeding animals may contain the Trichinæ, and the authorities of Merse announced that beef was not exempt from Trichinæ, but as yet Trichinæ have never been observed in beef, and even if, as supposed, the Trichinæ disease was contracted from eating it, if it was obtained from the same butcher who sold Trichinæ containing pork, it must be ascertained whether the beef had not become infected by lying in contact with the pork. So far as scientific investigation teaches us, neither in beef nor mutton have Trichinæ been found.

From the fact that small, round worms, similar to Trichinæ, exist in the muscles of the eel and frog, various authors have supposed them to be far more general in their distribution than Virchord and Leukhardt assert. The rain-worm was asserted by Laugenback to contain Trichinæ, and the pig was supposed to become infested from devouring these; but careful investigation showed that the microscopic worm which infested the ground-worm was that long known as acaris minutissima. Again, Schachte has stated that some vegetables, and especially the root of the sugar-beet, contained Trichinæ, but although oxen fed upon bad beets have sickened and died in numbers, the Trichinæ have never been found in their flesh, as before stated. We repeat that, so far as ascertained, the pig's flesh is the only flesh which man consumes which contains Trichinæ. How, then, does the pig become infested? The supposition that they have their genesis in his body, and are not taken in his food, is totally inadmissible. Researches show that there is every probability that the pig neither derives the Trichinæ from the animals nor vegetables he devours, but from the fæcal matters he consumes. Hence, it is probable that at all times particular individual pigs have been affected, and that refuse matter from the bowels of whoever may have consumed his flesh may have been consumed by other pigs, and the disease thus spread and involved a large number of people. Most of the epidemics of Trichinæ disease have occurred in Saxony, where the pigs are fed in styes. It is very probable that pigs may infect pigs, for the contents of the intestines of one which contains pregnant Trichinæ may be eaten when expelled by another pig. We may consider established, therefore, that, in the common course of affairs, Trichinæ can only be found in the carnivora. For we have seen that the intestinal Trichinæ produce living young which migrate into the flesh and then attain their further development. They cannot leave the meat in any other way than after it has been eaten, and that this regular progression from the intestine into the muscles, and from the muscles into the intestine, is only possible in meat-eaters.

The order of the infestation may be here stated under three cardinal points:—

1. The eaten Trichinæ remain in the intestines unless expelled by purgation, and never enter the muscles.

2. They produce living young, which enter the muscles.

3. The young which have entered the muscles grow there, but do not multiply.

The chances of injury to the meat-eater are in proportion to the number which enter the intestines; and the danger is in the production of young by the intestinal Trichinæ.

A Trichina mother has a hundred of living young in her body, and, after these young, she always bears more and more eggs. How long she lives and produces young is not exactly known, but at least four weeks. It is, however, certain that she becomes fixed in the intestine, and continues to produce new broods of young. If we calculate that one Trichina mother has 200 young, 70,000 such mothers are sufficient to produce a million young, and so many female animals may be contained in a few morsels of meat, even if there is no high degree of infestation.

The more Trichinæ, therefore, and the longer they remain in the intestine, the more young will be produced, and hence the greater the danger. This has been experimentally proved. A rabbit which ate only small parts of meat containing a few Trichinæ did not become diseased; and in the epidemic of Burg this was strikingly illustrated. A woman who ate raw meat (pork) on bread, died. The child who licked off what remained on the spoon with which it was spread was slightly sick.

A person, therefore, as well as a pig, can have Trichinæ in his body without causing very serious illness; but it is very certain that a large migration of animals into the human body produces disease, and frequently death. There have been cases of once infected persons in which only a few dozen could be found, after the most extended research, while in many others the flesh of those who died of this flesh-worm was found to be literally *filled* with them. A person who has but a few will probably have scarcely any perception of it. A second person, into whose muscles thousands have penetrated, will suffer a variety of disagreeable sensations, as pains in the muscles, stiffness, weakness, heaviness in the limbs, fever, hoarseness, etc.; but even he may live through these consequences. The Trichinæ having attained their resting-place, will become encapsuled and inclosed in the calcareous envelope. A third person, into whose muscles millions might migrate, will experience similar or worse symptoms—will, perhaps, pass the active stage of these symptoms, recover slowly, but remain weak, diseased, and thin; or he may not recover, and may die by advancing disturbance of all muscular activity, especially that of respiration.

We have found encapsuled Trichinæ in the bodies of persons who had died of other diseases, but only in particular muscles, and a few. A full-grown, old, muscle Trichina is a worm similar in shape to a rain-worm. It has an anterior pointed end, in which is the mouth, from which a narrow tube (the œsophagus) proceeds. The œsophagus is surrounded by a thick layer of cells, which stretch through a great part of the body, and end in a fine intestine. The intestine runs to the posterior end, where it terminates in an orifice. The sexual canal occupies a large portion of the posterior part of the body. These two main parts, the digestive and sexual, are held by a strong cuticle which shows fine transverse wrinkles. The older observers believed the Trichina to be sexless, and hence a harmless inhabitant of the body of man; but it is a fully organized animal of the class worms. It is also to be remarked that it bears no particular resemblance to any other species of worms, and particularly not to the larvæ of flies (maggots), which have quite another shape, and are a great deal larger. And it is important to observe that the Trichina is the only member of this class worm which enters the living body in such numbers as to cause alarming illness and death. In instances of fresh or recent migration, the Trichinæ have been found loose in the flesh—that is, without the chalky or calcareous capsule. This marks the middle age of the animal. In older cases the animal becomes surrounded with the chalky calcareous envelope, which can be seen as a yellowish white granule with the naked eye.

What is the danger of the Trichinæ to the human body? More than two deceniums have elapsed since their discovery. The first cases of disease and death by them, of which we have proof, occurred in the year 1815. The survivor himself related the story, and it is one curiously interesting to the least curious of readers. It exemplified also how, even though the infestation may have been so serious as to nearly prove fatal, and to have proved fatal to others who ate of the same meat with the surviving or cured case, yet it may end by the Trichinæ becoming so closely confined by an adventitious shell that they are powerless to do further injury to the patient, except what consequence survives in chronic form.

This process, however, does not occur in less than three months, and in such instances the disease is called "cured." In this case, in the summer of 1863, a person was being operated on for a tumor of the neck by a German surgeon. During the operation the bared muscles were observed to be abundantly supplied with the characteristic shells or cysts of Trichinæ. The patient related, in reply to a question whether he had ever been very sick, that in the year 1815, with the other six members of a commission for the inspection of schools, he ate a meal of ham, sausage, cheese, etc., at an inn. All who ate of these provisions soon after fell sick and died, except the relator himself. Suspicion fell upon the innkeeper. A judicial investigation was held, but without result—precisely as it would be now if we had not that knowledge of the Trichinæ we possess. And in this case the survivor might have gone to his death and yet nothing have ever been known, in his particular case, of the infectation by Trichinæ, which had proved fatal to his six associates, had it not been for the knowledge science had furnished many years after that fatal meat was eaten. Similar instances of our coming, many years after, to an understanding of the causes of death of like character, and which otherwise were with more or less confidence attributed to suppositious causes, might be cited, but another will suffice.

In June, 1851, in the neighborhood of Hamburg, several well persons, having eaten ham, fell sick. Three of them died, and others were long in a critical state. A judicial investigation was held without satisfaction. Ham poisoning was supposed; but long afterwards it was shown that the symptoms and other circumstances pertaining to the sickness and death of these people were precisely similar with those subsequently ascertained to be Trichinæ infestation.

We come now to the occurrence of epidemics of this disease. Zencker first observed such an epidemic in and near Dresden, and showed the Trichinæ found in the ham and sausage made from one particular pig. This pig had been butchered on a farm near Dresden. The butcher and owner of the farm, and other people, had fallen sick, and a previously perfectly healthy servant girl had died. In her body an abundance of Trichinæ were found. With the finding of the Trichinæ in the muscles of her body, Virchord commenced a series of experimental observations. These may be briefly stated. A rabbit fed with Trichina-flesh from this girl died in a month, and its flesh was found full of them.

Some of this flesh was given to a second rabbit, which also died in a month. With this meat three other rabbits were fed. Two of these died at the end of three weeks, and the third in the fourth week. Lastly, the flesh of these animals dead of Trichinæ was fed to another rabbit. It ate but very little, but died at the end of six weeks. In all of these the muscles after death were found filled with Trichinæ, and even in the smallest particle of the meat several were found. It is to be observed that Trichinæ had never been found in these animals unless they had been previously fed with the Trichinæ-containing meat. Their living flesh was examined before they were fed, and no Trichinæ were found in them; yet a few weeks after they were fed with the meat, the muscles of the same animals were found filled with Trichinæ.

Though these experiments through five generations of animals, all resulting in death, were perfectly conclusive, the chance of any doubt arising as to the fact that the migration really proceeded from the feeding of the animals with Trichinæ, it was further demonstrated that the Trichinæ in the fed meat became free in the stomach and intestines of the rabbit; that they became individuals of both sexes, which in a short time attained a length of from three to four millimetres, and could be discerned as fine white threads; that ova are produced in the female, and from these embryos even in the body of the mother; and that about a week later these are born and move about freely in the mucus of the intestine. The young are exceedingly minute. They are the very smallest of the class thread-worms. It is the young which penetrate the body. They have been found in the lymphatic glands, in the peritoneal cavity, and in the pericardium and muscles. It is in the latter they find the suitable conditions for their development.

In the district of Madgeburg the cases of this disease spread over a period of four years. Since the year 1850 a whole series of epidemics of this disease have been observed. They occurred at Plauen, Calbe on Salle, Quedlenburg, Burg, near Madgeburg; Weimar, and Hetdstadt, near Eisleber; and other places.

If we come to inquire why it is that these epidemics have not occurred in other countries, as in Germany, we learn that it is because the flesh of the pig is so much more largely used as food in Germany than elsewhere. This animal is slaughtered in immense numbers. In Berlin the yearly consumption is 100,000. There exists in Germany, moreover, a habit of eating bits of uncooked lean pig's flesh, and in some of the epidemics, as well as in single cases, where butchers were infected, it was ascertained that they ate not merely of the sausages, but that most of them were in the habit of eating a little of the uncooked meat at the time of cutting it, as well as that which adheres to the knife in cutting.

Again, the only security against infestation if pork is eaten, is either to find by a careful examination with the microscope that the flesh is free from Trichinæ, or that the flesh has been thoroughly cooked by heat. The investigations which have been made on this point disclose that the meat is almost never cooked sufficiently to kill the Trichinæ. If we wish to avoid infestation we must never eat *raw* pork; for in Burg a great number of cases of disease and death were occasioned by people eating raw meat on bread for breakfast. In boiling, roasting, frying, or smoking, more or less of the meat may remain nearly raw. The greatest danger is from ham, and if used it should be *thoroughly* boiled. It is certain that a Trichina exposed to the boiling point invariably dies. But it is equally certain that frequently this temperature is not reached in boiling or roasting, or, if it is, not the whole of the meat is exposed to it. This is certainly the case when large pieces are boiled or roasted, and even cut in slices, not unfrequently the inner parts are half or wholly raw. The parts are yet, when exposed, found to be soft and reddish. There can be no doubt that in such cases the inner part of the meat has not been reached by a killing temperature. Hence, it is obvious that by *such* boiling, roasting, or frying, the danger is not prevented.

The experiments of Kuchenmeister to determine the relations of animal heat to life showed that large pieces of meat which had been put in a kettle, after a boiling of half an hour, had only reached a temperature of 48 degrees Reamur. Afterwards it attained a temperature of 62 degrees to 64 degrees outwardly. After being cut up and put to boil, they attained a temperature of 59 degrees to 60 degrees. Roast pork which was inside bloody, had 52 degrees Reamur, but it will often happen that the temperature of the meat and sausage, when cooked, remains several degrees below these numbers. From this record it is evident that the common boiling or frying of sausages, as well as the cooking of chops and roasted pork, scarcely reaches the temperature which will kill Trichinæ. The experiments of Kuchenmeister, Heubner, and Lisering, upon the conditions under which various kinds of food from pig's flesh is prepared, as affecting the life of Trichinæ, show:—

1. That Trichinæ are killed by longer immersion in the brine of the meat, and by 24 hours' hot smoking of sausages.

2. They are not killed by three days' cold smoking, and the boiling of meat for making sausages does not certainly kill them.

3. A long keeping of cold smoked sausage serves to destroy the life of the Trichinæ.

If a piece of flesh containing the Trichinæ be carefully examined by the naked eye, the ovoid opaque shell inclosing the animal can be barely seen as a yellowish white granule. If the shell be carefully separated from the flesh in which it is imbedded, placed upon a slip of glass, and a drop of hydrochloric acid be added, the shell will slowly dissolve and the animal become plain under a microscope of 50 or 60 diameters. In investigating ham we should take a slice of meat an inch long and half an inch in breadth, for in this way can we exclude the chance of cutting between the Trichinæ. The cut should be made in the direction of the fibres, and not sidewise nor crosswise, so that the observer is able to look over a large extent of the fibre. Finally, we should lay the meat very straight on the slide, because otherwise single fibres might appear contorted, and be taken by the inexpert as a Trichina or round worm. The investigation of sausage is dubious, for it is not possible to say if it is made from meat of one and the same animal, and in the upper part of the sausage is not the same as in the under.

The history of this disease, and of the animal which produces it, is a curious but satisfying example of the progress and success of scientific investigation in ferreting out the cause of disease and death, and we are indebted to the use of the microscope and to the eminent scientific men we have named in Germany.

In this country, where German habits are being largely introduced, it becomes a matter of great importance to spread a knowledge of the curious facts both of the natural history of this flesh-worm, the mode of its introduction into the body of man, and the disease and death it causes.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Stage Manager.....William A. Moore
Director of Orchestra.....Charles B. Dodworth
Prompter.....Robert Eberle
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE AND DRAMATIC MATINEE,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 19,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOOD.
The following celebrated Artists of GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, passing through Philadelphia on Monday next, have kindly consented to remain for this special occasion:—
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
FRANZ HIMMER, and
JOSEPH HERMANNS.
Mr. Hood will also be assisted by the principal artistes of the
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mrs JOHN DREW.
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Messrs GROVER & SINN.
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mr T. J. HEMPHILL, who have all generously volunteered their efficient services.
Admission (including reserved seats).....50 cents
To be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY at the Academy, and at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Performance will close at 5 o'clock. 3 15

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING at 8—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 5 cents. 2 14 3t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BARTRIT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45 Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 16,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.
MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.
The performance will commence with
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier de Vilbrac.....Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE
To be followed by the great Local Drama,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS,
cast to the full strength of the company, with new local scenery by R. Smith, among which may be found
A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE,
CHESNUT STREET ABOVE TWELFTH,
FIRE, IN THIRD STREET, NEAR VINE,
GRAND TABLEAUX OF THE CITY FIRE COMPANIES,
with their Hose Carriages, Steam Engines, Equipments, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 17,
NINETY-NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
In active preparation,
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE.
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 16,
last night, positively, of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Badger.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Alida.....OLIVE LOGAN
Bob, the Bootblack.....C. T. PARSLOE
To conclude with the great drama of
THE SMUGGLER'S RETREAT.
Gale Breesely.....E. L. Tilton
Roberto (with songs).....Stuart Robson
Norza.....Miss E. Price
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
MONDAY—MR. DILLON.
BELPHEGOR.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and final appearance in Philadelphia, of
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
who will appear in Tragedy and Comedy on this interesting occasion.
THE STRANGER.
Stranger.....Mr. CHARLES KEAN
Mrs. Haller.....Mrs. CHARLES KEAN
THE WONDER
Don Felix.....Mr. CHARLES KEAN
Violante.....Mrs. CHARLES KEAN
Supported by Mr. CATHCART, Mr. EVERETT, and Miss CHAPMAN.
All free admission, excepting the Press, entirely suspended this evening.
SATURDAY—MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement of the celebrated
FOWLER SISTERS,
four in number the most beautiful and attractive dansenses in America.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces.
Amusements of all nations combined.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD COMING,
BURGESS, PENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS.
Extraordinary combination of talent—great confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
Comprising
TWENTY-EIGHT BRIGHT PARTICULAR STARS,
forming at once a constellation of unsurpassed beauty, strength, magnificence, and effect in the hemisphere of scientific attainments.
Grand opening TUESDAY EVENING, the 20th instant. 3 14 4t

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
HIBERNIA." "COLUMBIA."
"CALEDONIA." "CAMBRIA."
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First three above Chesnut, between Market and Chesnut
3 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4 (formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 251 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 2 8 6

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 41 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 105 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 §
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments when being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

CARPETINGS, &c
CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 823 Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE, WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOB M. ELLIS, Executors of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
3 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON,
2 9 16t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Administrator.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.
September Term, 1865 No. 22.
To Isaac Harbozin, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the banns of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal notice having failed on account of your absence.
3 6tu 4t* THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to him without delay.
JAMES B. HANCOCK,
2 23 6t* No. 336 CATHARINE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to su

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

The Warehousing System.

The warehouse bill which lately passed the Senate by a very decided vote, though violently opposed by one of the largest manufacturers in New England, Senator SPRAGUE, is said to have been prepared in the Treasury Department. We suppose, therefore, that it is all right, and intended to operate beneficially on our finances, commerce, and industry. It, at all events, extends the time for withdrawing merchandise from any public or private bonded warehouse, which is a good measure, provided it tends to bring the goods into the market, either for consumption in this country, or for exportation.

Be all this as it may, however, there can be no doubt that any system of legislation which enables importers of foreign commodities to overstock the country with foreign products, and then to house them under bonds, and so hold them at pleasure before paying duties, is susceptible of being greatly abused to the injury of the home producers of like merchandise, and to the whole people, who are the consumers of it. It is well and very generally known, that there is a class of men who make a regular business of controlling the market for certain indispensable necessaries of life, such as sugar, coffee, flour, grain, and the like, and who, in order to carry out their designs, buy up the great bulk of such articles, and then store them away, thereby creating a fictitious scarcity. Prices are in that manner raised above a natural level, and kept above it, at the expense of consumers, who are made to suffer seriously in the cost of what they consume; and thus an entire community is subjected to gross imposition, for no other reason than that a few rapacious speculators are able and willing to reap enormously inordinate profits on goods of which they cause an apparent dearth in the market.

This species of monopoly is of a most odious character, and has often inflicted very severe hardship on the people. It sometimes happens, of course, that the speculators are caught in their own trap, and suffer accordingly. By some unforeseen accident the market suddenly declines for one or all of the commodities they are holding back, and then, in order to save themselves from total loss, they are obliged, all at once, to let go the entire stock in reserve. Under this instantaneous flood the market goes down to the lowest possible figure, the zero of prices, and the consequence is that the monopolists are not alone heavy losers, but that honest and innocent merchants are also made to suffer no inconsiderable loss on the smaller stocks on which they were doing a legitimate trade. The market is thus kept always uncertain, subj cted to sudden and violent fluctuations, and all regular commerce in a particular class of great staples of universal necessity is seriously deranged and embarrassed.

Another bad effect of the warehousing system, when abused in the manner described, is, that merchandise of a perishable nature is kept from consumption until it is very much deteriorated in quality, and then sold at prices much above its real value. Take flour for example. Many of our readers must be aware that the market price of that article has ruled at nine, ten, and twelve dollars per barrel at periods when the crops of wheat were abundant and there was every reasonable expectation that flour would be cheap. And that expectation would not have been disappointed if the farmers had not kept their grain back with a view to force prices up, or the speculators in flour had not bought it up by contract, and held it from market with the same design. It has happened within the last few years that flour was selling at from ten to fifteen dollars a barrel in this city, when thousands of barrels of it were stacked up in storehouses, and actually spoiling. Other goods of like kind are injured in the same way, and the practical result of the process is that the public are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for articles whose fitness for consumption is much impaired by a practice which makes things unnecessarily dear by making them artificially scarce.

But this is not all. The warehousing policy is liable to another objection. We presume that duties on foreign goods, no matter when paid, are collected in accordance with the revenue law prevailing or in force at the date of their importation. If this be so, then it must be obvious that under the warehousing law, whenever there is a prospect of an increased tariff on certain goods, vast quantities may be imported, put in store, and kept there until after the tariff is raised, and then thrown on the market to the prejudice of goods of the same kind that are subsequently brought into the country for immediate sale under higher duties. The Treasury must thus be robbed, and legitimate commerce injured.

On the whole, any laws which encourage over-importations of foreign merchandise, and the buying up of home products with a view to monopolize the market and affect prices unnaturally, are of evil tendency, and should never meet with Congressional favor. Trade and industry are never so soundly prosperous anywhere as when the natural laws that govern them are least interfered with by special legislation.

Another Flock of Curses Coming Home to Roost.

In the proceedings of Parliament, as given us by the latest arrival, we find the following:

"In the House of Commons, on the 2d instant, Mr. GREGORY moved an address to the Queen, in favor of establishing the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. He said it was almost suicidal in England to allow things to remain as they are, *for in the event of war she would lose her entire carrying trade.*

"The subject was debated *pro* and *con.* by numerous speakers.

"The Lord Advocate said it was impossible for the Government to give assent to it. The effect it carried out, would be to tie up the hands of the Government when they ought to be as free as possible.

"The Attorney-General also opposed the measure as most impolitic and difficult of adoption.

"The measure was finally withdrawn."

At last the stolid British brain has been penetrated by one idea; at last it begins to perceive that the golden rule, although conveniently forgotten when self-interest is to be consulted, is in the long run decidedly a commendable Christian sentiment. So that now, after having for years proceeded on the doctrine that might makes right, the gentlemen commoners have awoke to the fact it is better to commence at once to do unto others as they would be done by. While the seizure of private property by privateers tended to cast into the lap of British merchants all the vast carrying trade which had theretofore been divided between them and Americans, she was unceremoniously in favor of subjecting it to capture. So long as no American flag could protect from Anglo-Rebel cruisers those who sailed beneath it, that long did Great Britain desire that the present iniquitous law should continue a part and portion of the international code. But now the chickens are coming home in flocks to roost, and their owners have commenced to view them rather in the light of pestilential nuisances than welcome visitants.

Great Britain fears the Fenian movement. It matters not whether it be a ridiculous vision of a desired but impracticable, or whether it be indeed the dangerous and potent conspiracy of able and daring men. The effect upon her nerves has been such that "not poppy nor Mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, can give her that sweet sleep that she ow'st yesterday." She believes that the movement is formidable, she believes that sympathy exists in America with its object, and she fears that Fenian privateers may soon prey on her commerce as her privateers under Rebel flags did on ours. And she knows full well that the same thing would be the result. Importers and shipping merchants, fearing lest their goods would be seized by these fell destroyers of the sea, will immediately look around for some flag beneath whose folds her merchandise would be safe. The result would be that all their carrying trade would fall into Americans' hands. The words of Mr. GREGORY are most appropriate and true—that the present "state of things was suicidal" to England, and therefore he moved an address to the Crown.

It seems to have been entirely forgotten by the debaters of the motion that the assent of any other power than Great Britain was at all necessary; that should such a modification in her laws be made, all other nations would be compelled to instantly order the reception of the amendment as part of the international law. The refusal of the British Government on a previous occasion to give its consent to the engrafting into the code of nations a provision similar to that which is now before Parliament places the Ministry in an extremely awkward predicament. If they should now yield they would stultify themselves in the eyes of the world; if they refuse they will expose their commerce to the loss of the vast carrying trade which is the apple of the eye to English merchants. As there was a possibility that the revolt of the Fenians and the launching of their vessels might be only an apprehended danger, while it was a well-ascertained and incontrovertible fact, they would have displayed an inconsistency had they adopted Mr. GREGORY'S motion; therefore we find that by the Government making it a party question, its defeat was secured. We do not envy the feelings of the British people. With a record to which they must stand steadfast, or else be inconsistent, they must lie on the bed which, although heretofore of down, may yet be turned to thorns. They have violated the true doctrines of advancement in their conduct during the American war, and now, when their own home is threatened, they must continue to carry the load which, once so remunerative, is now becoming a burden. They dare not turn back, having put their hand to the plough, but must walk in the path once so pleasant, now growing more dreary.

The passage by Congress of the Registration law will become of vast import should any of the anticipated dangers to Great Britain become realized. Its effect will be of the utmost national good. It will secure for American merchant vessels all of the trade, and prevent the changing of foreign vessels to our flag unless they become the property of our citizens. Especially will it operate against those who have placed their ships under British protection, realizing security by deserting their own land. They will be prevented from re-registration as American. They have gone to England for protection, and now beneath her care for good or evil they must remain. Even should the dreaded Irish revolt end in nothing, yet still it is not improbable that future complications may involve her in just such dangers as she now anticipates. And when they come, let her think that it is not a relentless vulture feeding on her liver, but merely her own chickens coming home to roost.

—The monument to John Bunyan, at Bedford England, is to take the form of a large and handsome school, to be named after the immortal author of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The cost is estimated at nearly £3000.

WHO IS "J. H. LIVINGSTONE?"—That love of petty details which sometimes characterizes the Associated Press, was displayed this morning in its first despatch upon the arrival of the *Africa*. Prominent above all other news foremost to be telegraphed as of interest to Americans, is the statement that:—

"The London *Times* of to-day publishes a letter signed 'J. H. LIVINGSTONE,' in which the writer asks leave, as an American, to protest emphatically against the oration delivered in Washington, on the Lincoln Memorial day, by Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. LIVINGSONE says that he never felt more ashamed than he did upon reading that oration. He declares that it was a disgrace to Mr. BANCROFT, who desecrated the occasion by such a speech, and to those Americans who became accomplices by listening to it."

What object the Associated Press had in blazoning to the world that there existed such a man as "J. H. LIVINGSTONE," we cannot imagine. No one felt any interest in his opinions, no one set any value on his utterances; why, therefore, give him notoriety? But since the Association has seen fit to make for "Mr. LIVINGSTONE" a reputation, we would ask in all sincerity who he is? What is the record of the DANIEL come to judge the oration of an American historian? Has he ever so distinguished himself in letters, politics, law, or anything else, that he is warranted in uttering his dissent to the doctrines of Mr. BANCROFT? On the contrary, his is a name to fortune and to fame unknown. Under such circumstances, we esteem him either a myth, like "Sarah Gamp's," "Mrs. Harris," or else an impertinent, presuming refugee, who, to curry favor with the British, is taking this ignoble means of securing friendship and notoriety. It is not that "J. H. LIVINGSTONE" is not entitled to a full expression of his opinion; it is not that he is wrong in his estimate of the nature of the oration, for we have on several occasions spoken of it ourselves in terms of anything but praise; but when an American is abroad, we believe in his defending every action of his country, right or wrong. Let his motto be, that his Government can do no wrong. Among ourselves we can criticize and abuse as much as we may desire, but in the eyes of foreigners let us appear a unit. We therefore form our estimate of the character of "LIVINGSTONE" by his action. We esteem him an insolant sycophant, and if he was of sufficient consequence we would take the trouble to controvart his arguments. As it is we only blame the Associated Press for giving him so much notoriety.

THE HOURS FOR VOTING.—We are glad to see that the State Legislature has passed, on the final reading, the bill providing for the time for opening and closing the polls in the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster. Under the new regulation, the hours for voting will be changed from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and made to run from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. By such an alteration the ends of justice will be conserved. It is a well-known fact, that after night sets in, the greater portion of the fradulent voting is accomplished. A man whose face would be remembered if he attempted to duplicate his vote during the day, can often with impunity cast his suffrage once in the morning, and once after nightfall. Hence we are glad that the change has been effected. The warm objection urged to such an amendment, is that the laboring man cannot have an opportunity to deposit his vote. We cannot perceive why. He has an hour at noon, and, if necessary, could easily secure an extension of his time in order to exercise his right as a citizen. There is yet another advantage. The result of the election will be known at a much earlier hour, and much of the anxiety and dissipation which is kept up until the result is received, will be avoided altogether. We think the rule will work admirably.

The Iron-Clad Navy Yard.

In his recent interview with the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Commodore Thomas Turner pointed out very clearly the great advantages possessed by League Island, near Philadelphia, for a great naval arsenal and Government ship-yard. The testimony of so experienced an officer in a case of this kind should have great weight with the committee and the Government in deciding upon a proper site. Commodore Turner is not only thoroughly familiar with the locality of League Island, its advantages and facilities, but he understands precisely the kind of a place suitable for a large navy yard, such as the requirements of the Government demand, and on this account his opinion is entitled to greater consideration than that of a mere civilian. In addition to enumerating the advantages of League Island to the Committee, Commodore Turner answered and effectually disposed of all the objections which have been preferred against it. In doing so he demonstrated that the other localities proposed had all the disabilities urged against League Island, without any prospect of removing them, and without any of those features which make it so desirable. The Commodore thinks League Island unsurpassed as a site for a navy yard, especially for the construction and harboring of iron-clad vessels, possessing, as it does, fresh water, so necessary to their preservation. Besides, it is in close proximity to Philadelphia, the outlet of the great iron and coal region of Pennsylvania; and the facilities for obtaining these requisites would be better and cheaper than elsewhere. Then its remoteness from the sea renders it almost inaccessible to an enemy; in a word, as Commodore Turner says, "it possesses everything almost that could be desired" for such a purpose as the erection of an immense naval arsenal and building yard.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Hog Epidemic in Detroit.

The following is from the Detroit *Advertiser* of the 8th instant:—

Mr. Joseph Bridge, who resides on the Beaubien Farm, within the city limits, informs us that within the past month he has lost over forty hogs, mostly about ten months old, by an epidemic which is still raging. The value of his losses he estimates at over $550. The disease seems to be a sort of cholera, vomiting and purging being the principal symptoms. It is also more fatal in cold than in warm weather. Sometimes the animal is taken off within twenty-four hours after being attacked, while in other cases they linger a week. Everything that could be thought of has been tried, but no remedy as yet has proved successful.

—Certain religious fraternities in Italy, foreseeing their speedy dissolution, have tried to contract new debts upon their present possessions, and in some cases have sold part of their property. The Minister of Justice has therefore issued a decree declaring all such debts and sales illegal, and their contractors liable to punishment.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new style of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, with *reserved* seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....75 cents
Orchestra Stalls and Stage.....75 cents
Family Circle, reserved.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the *south* half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 10

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.

Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.

Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners.
3 14

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27½ S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY, } Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.

March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
3 9 1mw 10t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 14, 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 5 o'clock.

3 14 3t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

Z. RING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1039 Callowhill Street. 3 17 4t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 §

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

March 21—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 10 10t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 122mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMELTONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at SANSOM STREET BATHS. 3 10 lmw2w*

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES IN THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 16 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 16 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, [3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

12 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 2 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, WILCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 730 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, WILCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SHAWLS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WILL OPEN, TO-DAY,

THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS.

OPEN CENTRE LONG SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE LONG SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SHAWLS.
RICH SPUN SILK SHAWLS.
LAMA WOOL SHAWLS.
CASHMERE PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKET SHAWLS.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET SHAWLS. [3 14 wfrp

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OPENING OF SPRING CLOAKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN

To-Morrow (Saturday) the 17th,

NOVELTIES

[114p

IN SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of Valuable Foreign and American Oil Paintings. The entire Importation of James S. Earle & Sons, selected in the studios of the best European Artists, by Mr. James S. Earle, in the fall of 1865, will be sold at Auction, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28.

B. SCOTT, Jr., 3 13 5t 4p AUCTIONEER.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at 3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The farewell night of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. A solemn night, when notices of the highest cultivation of genius, of world-wide reputation, take a final leave of the public, and by them will be seen no more. Mr. and Mrs. Kean retire into the highest social circle, where they have the admiration, esteem, and affection of the noblest, the most estimable, and the most intellectual of the land. With the remembrances of a career that is without a stain, with the conviction of having advanced the dramatic art, and the greatest dramatist of the world, Shakespeare, in the minds of the English people, Mr. and Mrs. Kean can sit in their homes with bright memories around them. This evening the plays will be *The Stranger* and *The Wonder*, two classical and sterling pieces. The farewell night of Mr. and Mrs Kean should be an ovation. To-morrow Mr. Roberts will appear in the *Corsican Brothers*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening the performance is for the benefit of Mr. George Clarke, an actor of artistic talent of a high order, with every advantage for acquiring a high position in the dramatic art. He has had few opportunities of playing parts that suited him, which probably rendered him somewhat careless; but Mr. Clarke is a fine artist, and deserves the encouragement of the public, especially as for the last two weeks he has been suffering from extreme ill-health. The *Comical Countess* is a charming comedy.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Streets of New York*, with Mr. Chanfrau and the combination, for the last time. To-morrow—Stuart Robson's benefit.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal to-morrow afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Ouverture, Queen for one Day.....Adam
Adelaide (by request).....Beethoven
Geister-Schwingen Waltz.....Launer
Adagio from fourth Sinfonie (by request).....Beethoven
Summer Night's Dream, Fantasie.....Mendelssohn
Indian Marsch, from L'Africaine.....Meyerbeer
(First time)
Marsaillaisen Galop.....Lumbye

BEECHER ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The sale of tickets for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture on Reconstruction, to be delivered at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, has been unprecedented. The plan of conducting the sale of seats at two places—Ashmead & Evans' and Claxton's—has given great satisfaction, there having been an immense number of tickets sold in a short time, and without delay to purchasers. The few good seats remaining unsold, to be obtained at all, must be applied for early.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—In accordance with the general belief that the Asiatic cholera will visit this country during the present summer, the proper authorities of Camden seem to be determined to put the city in as clean and healthful condition as possible previous to its arrival. Many parts of the city are wretchedly filthy, and the streets covered with mud and garbage, which have accumulated during the winter, and in South Ward stagnant pools of water lie in low lots, only waiting the hot summer sun to send forth their mephitic exhalations to engender disease and death. Aware of these facts, the medical faculty and the sanitary committees are urging the purgation of the streets and the removal of nuisances with energy. But they have a gigantic work before them, unless the citizens themselves will aid the authorities by keeping their own premises free from malaria-breeding offal and garbage. This is a matter of no small consequence to the sanitary condition of the people, and the strictest care and cleanliness should be observed by every housekeeper.

CULVERT BROKE.—A portion of the culvert on Mickle street fell in yesterday, and unless it is at once repaired, the basements along that street will again be flooded with water. This culvert is but a small wooden concern, and needs replacing with a new substantial brick one. An ordinance authorizing the building of a new one, was passed over a year since but the authorities have neglected to commence the work, although the property owners have urged it strenuously, and stand ready to pay their respective assessments for it the moment the work is completed. The work should commence at once, and thus relieve the people of much inconvenience.

CONFERENCE.—The New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its sessions, in the Third Street Church, on Wednesday next, and will probably continue for a week or ten days. There is considerable important business to be transacted, and the members of that persuasion are engaged in making preparations to accommodate the ministers and others in attendance from a distance in the State. During the continuance of the Conference some very interesting meetings are expected to be held.

NEW DWELLING HOUSES.—On Third street, above Penn, five new and capacious dwelling houses are nearly completed; and on Second street, above Cooper, six more are soon to be erected, one of which has already been commenced. They are to be built in the most complete and elegant manner, and with a style of architecture which cannot fail to add much to the neat appearance of this part of the city.

CURIOUS HEN'S NEST.—A young lad named Edwin Errickson, while hunting for a hen's nest under a barn, a few days ago, at Barnegat, came across a nest containing nearly $600 in greenbacks. It is thought the money had been stolen and hid there for safe keeping, and to avoid detection.

THE ORGANIZATION.—Some considerable interest is manifested concerning the organization of the City Council to-night. The official return of the election will then be published, and the ordinary business incident to the first meeting of a new Council will be transacted.

THE RECENT BURGLARY.—No traces of the perpetrators of the robbery at Mr. John Morgan's office on Wednesday morning have yet been obtained. The thieves made a successful escape.

MARLTON.—The M. E. Church at Marlton, Burlington county, has within the last few month more than doubled its membership, an interesting revival having prevailed at that place.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Achievement of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon 2 21

FINE OPERA GLASSES.

VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT THREE HOURS—ONE CENT! No chimney! No smoke! No grease. Sold by Inventor

KELLY & NEEL, No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil, Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JAMES S. SMITH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will attend for the purposes of his appointment at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 44 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to attend.

3 16 mwf6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 1946 Wallace street. Early possession. Apply to J. R. ELLOADS, 3 13 6t* No. 829 ARCH Street.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, his House, situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is of the most modern style, at a fair valuation. Address FURNITURE, office "North American." 3 14 6t*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A House elegantly furnished, in one of the most desirable and fashionable quarters of the city. Address HOUSE, Box 535 Post Office 3 14 6t*

LOST.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH INST., A Lady's Black Lace Veil, in going from Walnut street wharf to St. Paul's Church, on Third street or in a Walnut street car, between Third and Broad streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Store, No. 603 CHESTNUT Street. 3 15 3t

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1st. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESTNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime Imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 30 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 21 lmrp

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH

FOR THE

EVANS & WATSON

SAFE.

After Twelve Years Use it Still Retains its Fire-Proof Qualities.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., March 14, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, PHILADELPHIA:—

GENTS:—We take pleasure in giving our testimony in favor of your Fire Proof safes. This morning our mill, which was a *four story one*, was entirely destroyed by fire. Your safe was exposed to a *very great heat* so much so that the brass knobs and plates were *melted off*. After the safe was recovered from the ruins, it was opened, and the books, papers, bank notes, etc., found to be *perfectly preserved*. This test is a very high recommendation of the superior merit of your *inside door safes*. Yours, respectfully,

DORRANCE & DORAN.

We have on hand a large assortment of the above justly celebrated

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

ALSO,

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

For Bank, Mercantile, and Dwelling House use, guaranteed free from dampness.

We guarantee to sell at prices lower than other makers.

3 15 3t) EVANS & WATSON,
No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

GEORGE A. COOKE,

DEALER IN

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

YARD,

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

A FAMILY COAL YARD,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

PUREST AND BEST ARTICLES

OF

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

A constant supply of all sizes for Stoves, Heaters Ranges, etc., at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Delivered on short notice, carefully

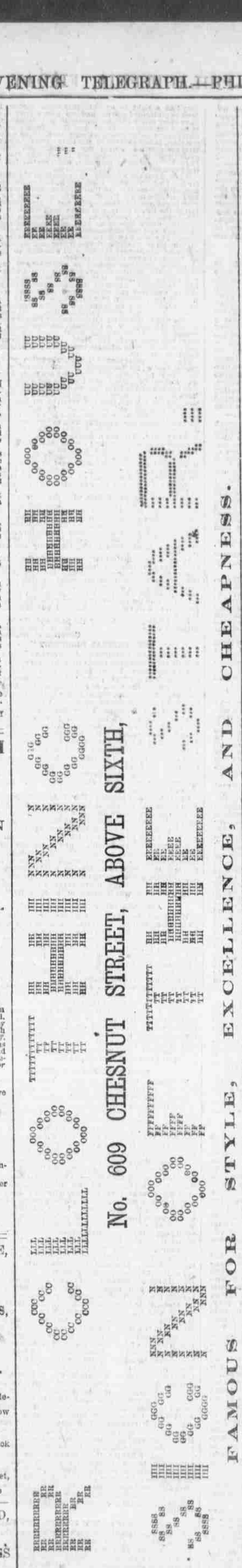
Screened, Picked, and Weight Guaranteed.

A trial will convince you that the Coal, price and weight, is as represented: if not, on delivery, order it to be taken back to the yard.

Attention is invited to the SHAWNEE, EAGLE VEIN and LEHIGH COAL. The former is a superior and free-burning White-ash Coal, and has given entire satisfaction to hundreds who have used it in this city. From 200 to 300 tons are mined and sent to the market daily, of this pure coal.

Orders through the Post Office, or direct to the Yard, will meet with immediate attention.

W. L. FOULK,
COAL YARD AND OFFICE,
3 14 3trp) **No. 1517 Callowhill Street**



AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John,
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Behre Reed,
E. Moran,	J. B. Beale,
G. F. Bensell,	F. R. Schell,
E. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H Rosen,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. A. Sommers,	S. J. Lewis,
George S. Candee,	E. Mellibeney,
D. F. Wyand,	T. J. Fennimore,
D. R. Knight,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	G. Burling,
A. Fredericks,	J. Williams,
Leon Jullard,	Montagny,
Paul Weber,	F. Wills,
W. E. Winner,	W. S. Searle,
Thomas Moran,	G. F. Attwood,
	And others.

comprising the best assortment of Oil Paintings by native artists ever offered at public sale in this city.

Open for examination on Monday, 12th inst.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th March, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

300 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

from the American Art Gallery, New York

Particulars hereafter. 3 8 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties, at their Auction Store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, 38 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does many advantages its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

3 16rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,

FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$235.00
Cash on hand		65 123
Bonds and Mortgages		890,593
Bank, and other Stocks		1 327,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,937,449
Total assets		$3,551,061
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	
		$72,500
Premiums received	1,065,903	
Interest received	178,500	
		$1,184,403
Losses paid	324 026	
Return premiums	75,570	
Expenses of all kinds	131 320	
		$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.

DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID AS USUAL.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.

Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.

PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,

Sewell Tappan,	James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder,	Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard,	James Sturgis,
George H. Folger,	John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell,	Benjamin F. Stevens

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM GETTY,
3 13 tuf3w AGENT.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 10 6t*

DRY GOODS.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW STYLES,

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

NOW OPEN,

AT

MILLIKEN'S,

3 15 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

BLACK HERNANI, 50 CENTS

BLACK TAMARTINE, 44 CENTS.
BLACK GRENADINE, 37½ CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

MODE, PEARL, AND STONE COLOR ALPACAS, 37½ and 44 cents.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

BLACK GROS GRAIN,

BLACK TAFFETAS,
BLACK GROS DU RHINE,
BLACK GROS DE FRANCE,
ALL FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD BLACK SILKS at $1 25 and $1 50.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

BROCHE POPLINS, 40 CENTS,

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

SPRING STYLE CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 14 3t Above Willow.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping, Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their own and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION

TO

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33 cents.
Best Bleached Muslins, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Wide Unbleached Muslins, 28 cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25, 28 and 31½c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

LINEN GOODS!

LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62½.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Russia Crash, good quality, 18, 20, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook and Plaid Cambric Muslins.
Hair-cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
One lot of Dotted Swiss Muslins, from auction, 35 and 40 cents a yard.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Hoop Skirts made to order and warranted for six months.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Cambric Flouncings, Insertings and Edgings.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, made out of Richardsons Linen.
Gent's Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street's about the last of April. 3 3

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

3 2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

BARNSLEY LINEN GOODS.

NOW OPENING,

SEVEN CASES

REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
SUPER BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
EXTRA HEAVY TABLE DIAPERS.
HEAVY LOOM DIAPERS.
COLORED BORDERED WASHED HUCK TOWELS, Extra Size.

These goods were made expressly to order for our best family trade, but from their extraordinary durability are also well suited to first-class Hotels or Boarding Houses.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Linen, House Furnishing Dry Goods,

3 12 6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they

HAVE RESUMED THEIR BUSINESS,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

(3 6 10t

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS,
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,
AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS
OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

Dangers and Duties of the Hour,

BY

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

LECTURE

Delivered at Concert Hall, Last Evening, Before the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of Pennsylvania."

THE PERILS OF THE NATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C. for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, delivered the following address last evening, at Concert Hall, to a very large, brilliant, and enthusiastic audience. The speaker was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke substantially as follows:—

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Oaths are not an adequate foundation for government. All history attests this fact. A republic which is not sustained by the intelligent apprehension of its vital principles, and their hearty acceptance by its people, is in constant danger of overthrow. When he sun went below the horizon on the 1st of December, 1851, France was, under the constitution of 1848, a republic. It was Monday, the evening on which the President, whose inaugural oath bound him to maintain the republic, held his reception at the Elysee. There was nothing unusual in the number or character of the guests. They were, probably, each in a general way known to the others; but could each have looked into the hearts of all, and beheld their secret workings, the story of the night would not have read as it does. The brilliant assemblage embraced some of the most loyal friends of the republic. Count de Morny was not seen by the guests who first departed. He had manifested his devotion to the drama, and the *habitues* of the theatres had seen him among them early in the evening; but the company separated early, and at 11 o'clock there were but three guests left with Louis Napoleon. There were De Morny, Maupas, and St. Arnaud, and, attended by Colonel Beville, an orderly or suoordinate officer of the President, they followed him to his cabinet. It was almost midnight, and the republic still lived. Let us contemplate its dying hours. It will not detain us long, for when the first beams of the ascending sun lit the spires of Paris, the Empire was in embryo, and the republic, with the preceding day, was a thing of the past.

Colonel Beville was soon despatched to the State printing office with a sealed packet. It contained the copy of proclamations with which the streets of Paris were to be pidcarded before daylight and the outgoing mails burdened. One of them asserted that the Assembly (the Congress of France) was a hot-bed of plots and conspiracies; announced its dissolution, and placed Paris and the twelve surrounding departments under martial law. About 12 o'clock word was brought the conspirators that a battalion of gendarmie surrounded the printing office, and that under the supervision of the director the overawed printers were putting the proclamations in type. The President executed letters removing his Cabinet and appointing Morny to the Secretaryship of the Interior. He had some days before recalled from Algeria St. Arnaud, the John B. Floyd of France, and made him Minister or Secretary of War, the officer whose order, within the range of military duty, was law to the generals of the republic. At two o'clock St. Arnaud signed an order that bodies of troops which he had put under command of his corrupt partisans should occupy the garden of the Tuileries, the Quai d'Orsay, the Place de la Concorde, and be so posted in the vicinity of the Elysee as to protect its inmates if necessary. Maupas, prefect of the police, in another apartment held separate interviews with a number of commissaries, and, under the pretext that he apprehended an arrival of foreign refugees made arrangements for the simultaneous seizure and incarceration of seventy-eight of the most distinguished generals, most trustworthy officers and members of the Assembly (Congress), and most courageous and most eloquent popular orators of France. With the execution of this order the revolution was accomplished. When day broke the army was without generals who loved the republic more faithfully than Lee and Johnson love ours, and the Assembly (Congress) was without the officers to bring it to order or a fearless representative of the people to demand that the Constitution be maintained and treason made odious by the punishment of conspiring traitors.

NO SUDDEN OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT APPREHENDED.

The American people need apprehend no sudden overthrow of their Government like this. The power of France was in Paris; it flowed thence to the boundaries of the republic. It is not so with us; in our country it resides equally in every organized political community throughout our limits. Washington, not the centre of political power, is the more focus at which the people's will concentrates and expresses itself. We, therefore, need not apprehend a *coup d'etat* or sudden overthrow of the Government. Garrett Davis, who aptly illustrates the loyalty which commends men to the confidence of Andrew Johnson, may, from the floor of the Senate, sound the temper of the people on the subject, and in accordance with his recorded oath, press such a suggestion upon the President; the amnestied Rebels and jubilant Copperheads may borrow his own seditious language and denounce Congress as an irresponsible "Central Directory," and their organs say, as did the Chicago *Times*, that

"If the rump Congress shall not speedily abandon its seditious, revolutionary, and lawless practices; if it shall persist in excluding the representatives of eleven States from their rightful seats, and in exercising the powers of the Congress of the United States, we do not hesitate to declare that it will become the solemn duty of President Johnson to constitute himself the Cromwell of the time, and dissolve the rump by military power."

WHAT WE HAVE TO FEAR.

But they who defended Mrs. Surratt and her co-conspirators, who justified the conduct of Wirz, who mourn the martyred Booth, and proclaim their belief that the providence, dark and inscrutable as it was, which transferred the executive power of the country from the hands of Abraham Lincoln was a beneficent one, and who are now the familiars of his successor, doubtless advise him to adopt this course; and his many new counsellors, chosen from the perjured but acute leaders of the late Rebellion, will trouble him with no suggestions of dissent from a scheme so entirely coincident in purpose with the lawless and inhuman war they waged against us. But this is not among our dangers. The President, though he is sometimes indiscreet, is more adroit than these advisers. The foundations of our institutions are too broad, too well apprehended, and too highly appreciated to permit us to consider this as a practical danger. The sources of our anxieties are more subtle. What we have to fear is not the change in the form of our Government, but infidelity to its principles by those who administer it. Let me not be misunderstood. I have no apprehension of serious consequences. My faith in the people knows no doubt. They understand their rights and will maintain the independence of the popular branch of Congress and avert this danger. The intelligence of the American people is not the subject of idle declamation. Whatever may have been the impression in Europe on this point prior to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand troops, all men now know that the American people understand their institutions in general and in detail; that they cherish the spirit, and are ready to peril property and life in their defense. But we must not forgot that that which violence and open assault cannot accomplish is sometimes achieved by fraud and deception; and herein is the source of all our dangers. A subtle, though narrow intellect, an elastic conscience, intense egotism and the control of almost boundless patronage, makes combination that cannot be despised in any controversy.

LOVE OF OFFICE NOT PECULIAR TO AMERICANS.

The love of honor or emolument is not peculiar to the American people; nor does it, as satirists, cynics, and the victims of oft-recurring disappointment decare, spring from vanity or overweening love of self. The multiform and bountifully endowed charities in which our country pre-eminently abounds; the story of the Sanitary, the Christian, the Union, and the Freedmen's Commissions, through the hands of which so many tens of millions of voluntary contributions have flowed; the majestic march of our civilization across the continent, and the rapidity with which our country is interlaced with costly works of improvement, attest the fact that the American people, who dig and delve most assiduously, apply least of their gains to the gratification of purely selfish purposes, and recognize most fully the truth that man holds the treasures which God confides to him as trustees for his feebler fellow-men. True it is that base men seek place, but none will deny that every revered name would be stricken from the scroll of sages, statesmen, and philanthropists, if doubt and suspicion attached to all who have been willing to encounter the dangers and toils of public position in times of trial, and in the dark hours of the struggle for a great cause have been cheered by the hope that good men might love them and posterity honor their names.

POWER OF PATRONAGE.

Nevertheless, the patronage of our Government is a power the people should estimate in calculating the magnitude of a contest between them and the Executive of the country. The President is the fountain of political honor. To him belongs the nomination of the thousands of officers upon our civil list, and of the army and the navy. His ministers control contracts involving enough millions of dollars to make them prizes eagerly sought by men whose counsels are not without weight in social and business circles, as well as in the political combinations of the day. The agents of the Executive traverse every mail route, are found in the thousand post-towns of the country, swarm in our ports of entry, and may be said to be omnipresent as the imperial police of France, but wear no uniform or badge by which the public may be admonished that they may have a secret reason for the political faith they express, or are suborned against the public good.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WANTED.

I pause to remark in this connection that this now is and ever will be a source of danger, and to add that, though President Johnson, who, when a member of the Senate, proposed in one brief session nine amendments to the Constitution, now regards that instrument as perfect in all its proportions, and deprecates the suggestion of an amendment as calculated to impair its sacredness in public esteem, it will one day be the duty of the people so to modify it as to provide that subordinate offices shall be held for a definite period, and thus remove from the absolute control of the Executive the constantly increasing number of employes of the Government. When the soldiers who were wounded in following and maintaining the flag of our country, and who now, in lieu of the lucrative business they abandoned for that purpose, are holding clerkships and other positions under the Government, have to give place to those who fought the great contest against the supremacy of that flag, as the logic of the President's new position will necessitate, this point will attract the attention of the public, and, until then, I pass it.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE PEOPLE.

The contest now prevailing is not between the parties indicated by the President on the 22d of February, when within the borders, if not at the heart of the enemy's country, he pointed out as those upon whom turbulent faction might justifiably inflict its horrors, the honored Senator from Massachusetts, and the brave old man whose indomitable courage and energy gave Pennsylvania, in spite of an opposing majority of the people, her public school system, and who, through a line stretching beyond the allotted three-score years and ten, has never swerved from principle or failed to befriend the poor, the ignorant, the oppressed, and the otherwise friendless, who is venerated by all true men, and whose name will be honored by the teeming millions of the people of our State. The people understand that controversy is not between Congress and the Executive, but is between the Executive and themselves; the question being the maintenance of the rights of that co-ordinate branch of the Government through which the voice of the people is heard in the government of the nation. The attempt of the President is to coerce the popular will. Of the result I have no doubt. They who have involved themselves in three thousand millions of debt, and maintained fierce war until there was one dead in every house, will not fail now to maintain that for which they made these sacrifices. It is only necessary that the issue should be fairly stated and fully elucidated to overwhelm him, who, in order that his power may be absolute during the brief term which, under the Constitution, he is to hold the reins, would subvert the principles of the Constitution. To that end I propose briefly to examine the career of the present accidental President of the United States.

THE CAREER OF ANDREW JOHNSON EXAMINED.

He was for a time Military Governor of Tennessee, and owes his elevation to the Vice-Presidency to the fact that it did not retire from the Senate with those with whom he had previously co-operated, and his conduct and public utterances while in that office. Though his earlier career had been creditable to him as a citizen, and had secured him the confidence of the people of his State, there had been nothing in it to attract in a special degree the affectionate attention of the country. He had never borne arms in the country's service; and though vehement in declamation and much given to speaking, he was not distinguished as an orator. Apart from his support of the Homestead Bill his speeches and his votes were all in the interest of what he was pleased to regard as his section, the slaveholding States of the country, and the party for which, alas! his affinities are now more powerful than his patriotism. Even those who now surround him, and to whom he gives his confidence, prominent among whom is our well-known townsman, Hon. Thos. B. Florence, can hardly have persuaded him that he owed his election to the Vice-Presidency to these facts; yet he is exercising all the functions of his office as though duty and gratitude required him to look to the antecedents alone for a key to the wishes, purposes, and convictions of the people who opened the possibility of his present position to him; and has not hesitated to announce more flagrantly than John Tyler ever did the purpose of using the patronage of the Government for the promotion of his insane ambition, by saying to a citizen of Pennsylvania, and in the presence of one of her Representatives, that he "holds the offices at his disposal for his friends and the friends of his friends." Let us then refer to his conduct and remarks while military governor of Tennessee, in order to ascertain what were the pledges upon which the people nominated and elected him, and how far his manner of redeeming them justifies popular confidence in his honor and veracity.

HE FAVORS WHOLESALE CONFISCATION.

During 1863 he twice visited Washington and conferred with many members of both Houses of Congress, on among other topics, the necessity of repealing the clause in the Confiscation act which provides that it should not "be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life." I have a vivid recollection of the earnestness of his manner in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than elegant. I could not with propriety give a verbatim report of his remarks; but this I may say, that he pressed upon me most earnestly the assurance that if we permitted the war to close without having provided for the confiscation and division, by grant, to discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large landed estates of the aristocracy in Tennessee, we would fail in our duty to the republic, and sacrifice the white Union men of that State, as well as the freedmen. "Sir," said he, "you cannot confiscate under that law, and if you permit these people to return and assume the commanding social position which the possession of their estates will give them, you will not punish a prominent traitor in Tennessee, and will make it necessary for the Union men to abandon their property and the State; for if you attempt to try one of them by a jury of the vicinage he will be acquitted by sympathizing friends, and the prosecuting officer and witnesses will be hung from the branches of the nearest tree to the court-house door." I do not mention this incident for the first time. The statement is doubtless familiar to many of you, for when, after his nomination, I was interrogated by earnest men who had learned to doubt every Southern slaveholder, and feared that the nomination of Andrew Johnson was a mistake, I answered by reporting the interview, and in my many addresses before the people during the campaign frequently referred to it.

THE RECORD OF HIS PUBLIC ACTS.

It were better, however, to appeal to the record of his public acts, and, in doing so, I shall confine my allusions to facts mentioned in a sketch, which, as I was the fellow-boarder of its accomplished author while engaged upon it, I could not avoid knowing, had the benefit of Mr. Johnson's personal supervision.

The nomination of Andrew Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee was confirmed by the Senate on the 5th of March, 1862, and he entered upon the duties of his office one week thereafter. One of his first official acts was to publish "an appeal to the people," the following extract from which is a startling commentary on the doctrine announced in his veto of the freedmen's bureau bill, which, while admitting that it is "the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the election returns and qualifications of its own members," denies the right of the representatives of the people and the States, in concurrence with the President, to pass upon the character of the constitution under which such representatives have been chosen, and by which States the Governments of which have been overthrown propose to resume their practical relations to the Union. "In such a lamentable crisis," said he, "the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligations to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed towards every other State."

HE ARRESTS AND IMPRISONS TRAITORS.

Before the month of March had passed he ordered the Mayor and Council of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance, and vacated their offices and sent them all to the penitentiary because they refused to obey the order. "The press throughout the State," says Mr. Frank Moore, "was placed under proper supervision, and it was soon understood that spoken or written treason would subject the offenders to justice. In April the editor of the Nashville *Banner* was arrested and his paper suppressed." So heartily did Governor Johnson then seem to abhor treason that he arrested and imprisoned Judge Guild for that offense. On the 9th of May he issued a proclamation in which he recited that "persons unfriendly to the Government of the United States" were "going at large through many of the counties of the State, arresting, maltreating, and plundering Union citizens," and announced "that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more Rebels, from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood, shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require; and further, in all cases where the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such Rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with and given aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations."

HIS HATRED OF TREASON.

The people of Nashville elected a Secessionist to the office of judge of the Circuit Court, and he gave him his commission; "but," says his biographer, "fearing that he might abuse the power thus vested in him, ordered his arrest, and sent him to the penitentiary on the same day." Time will not permit me to notice a tithe of the acts by which he effaced the suspicion that his apparent devotion to justice and the Union resulted from a personal controversy between him and the mere aristocratic leaders of the South, and satisfied the loyal people of the country that he hated treason because it was a crime, and would use any power with which they might invest him to punish the leaders of the Rebellion, and prevent them from ever acquiring weight or influence in the councils of the nation. Indeed, one cannot, when reading his remarks accepting the nomination for Vice-President, or those he made to the colored people of Tennessee, doubt that such was for a time his own belief; for, as Kinglake said of another:—

"It is believed that men do him wrong who speak of him as void of all idea of truth. He understood truth, and in conversation he habitually preferred it to falsehood; but his truthfulness (though not, perhaps, contrived for such an end) sometimes became a means of deception; because, after generating confidence, it would suddenly break down under the pressure of a strong motive. He could maintain friendly relations with a man, and speak frankly and truthfully to him for seven years, and then suddenly deceive him. Or course, men finding themselves ensnared by what appeared to be honesty in his character, were naturally inclined to believe that every semblance of a good quality was a mask; but it is more consistent with the principles of human nature to believe that a truthfulness continuing for seven years was a genuine remnant of virtue than that it was a mere preparation for falsehood."

WHAT HE SAID ON ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

Let me, in this connection, briefly remind you how explicit he was when accepting the nomination, by some extracts from his address:—

"The question is, whether man is capable of self government. I hold, with Jefferson, that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for government. The laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and to the progress of the people and the enlightened spirit of the age. * * * *

"And let me say that now is the time to secure these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaving with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time."

Again:—

"But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work or reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the Rebellion will have been made memorable in vain.

"Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore let the traitors take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the Rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' Is he are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting Rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans—who draped the streets of Nashville in mourning—should suffer for his great crime. The work is in our own hands."

And again:—

"Ah! these Rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out, to save their necks from the halter; and these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these traitors is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning, and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition."

ANDREW JOHNSON ON NEGRO EQUALITY.

But time flowed on, and as the election approached he became more emphatic. It was to be held the 9th of November, and on the evening of the 24th of October, the colored people of Nashville and the vicinity paraded in great numbers, bearing torches, transparencies, and banners, and Governor Johnson found it convenient to meet and address them. War was still flagrant, and the Southern aristocracy were not to be represented in the electoral college, the members of which were to vote for him or Mr. Pendleton as Vice-President. But the people of the North, who believed that justice, equal and exact justice to all, was the only sign by which the Rebellion could be conquered, would vote. He had been a Democrat and a slaveholder, and was then penetrated with the belief he has since expressed, that the radicals in the Convention had opposed his nomination on that account. It is possible that this knowledge may have induced him, eagerly ambitious and familiar with political quantities as he was, to make the address, or have given tone to his remarks. But be that as it may, it is certain that his words were not cold and contemptuous as those which, as President, he uttered to the few returning braves who represented a regiment that had been thrice recruited because it had been thrice decimated in battle. But let him speak for himself. "Negro equality, indeed," cried he; "why pass any day along the sidewalk of High street, where these aristocrats mete particularly dwell—these aristocrats whose sons are now in the bands of guerillas and cut-throats who prowl and rob and murder around our city—pass by these dwellings, I say, and you will see as many mulatto as negro children—the former bearing an unmistakable resemblance to their aristocratic owners. Colored men of Tennessee, this, too, shall cease. Your wives and daughters shall no longer be dragged into a concubinage, compared to which polygamy is a virtue, to satisfy the brutal lusts of slaveholders and overseers. Henceforth the sanctity of God's holy law of marriage shall be respected in your persons, and the great State of Tennessee shall no more give her sanction to your degradation and your shame." And having, in language which you all remember, promised to be their Moses, he added:—

"I speak now as one who feels the world his country and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil; and here I mean to stay and fight this battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall by God's help, no longer polute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

HIS FAITHLESSNESS EXPOSED BY GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

How faithless this man, who now claims the confidence of his abused fellow-citizens, has been to all these pledges, let that unstainer ng patriot, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, tell. I have a letter from him, written just one week ago. It is a fearful commentary on the untrustworthiness of this man's most sacred pledges. That you may hear exactly what he says, I will read it all, from date to signature:—

"Executive Department, Nashville, March 8, 1866.

—Hon. William D. Kelley, House of Representatives—Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a copy of my proclamation, from which you will learn that a faction of twenty-one disorganizers have, in the true spirit of the late iniquitous Rebellion, withdrawn, and reduced our House of Representatives below a quorum. I need not add further remarks, as the proclamation fully discusses the points at issue.

"By law, the election of county officers took place throughout the State, such as clerks, sheriffs, justices, trustees, and tax collectors, and in Middle and West Tennessee the Rebels have made a clean sweep, turning the Union men out and electing their own candidates, who electioneered for office on the ground that they were Rebels, and had either served in the Rebel army, or in some other capacity had given their influence to the cause of TREASON and traitors.

When Richmond fell, and Lee surrendered, Rebels, and many who sympathized with them, were very respectful to Union men, often obsequious; guilty culprits, they evidently feared arrest and punishment, and felt that to be left alone and allowed to live, was all they had a right to expect. But, since pardons have been so multiplied and no man has been punished, they have every where become impudent and defiant, until, in most counties in Middle and West Tennessee, it is disreputable to have been a Union man, or, as a Southern man, to have served in the Union army. And matters are growing worse; the reconstructed traitors openly curse loyal men, and threatening that they have the President on their side, while we all feel that the President's policy is ruinous to us.

When I put the President in nomination at Baltimore for the Vice-Presidency, I felt that he had so thoroughly committed himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the Rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get round to them again; but I give him up as lost to the Union party, and as the man who is to head the Rebels and Democrats. Every Rebel in all this country, every McClellan man, and every ex-guerilla chief, are loud and enthusiastic in praise of the President. The men who but a few months since were cursing him for an Abolitionist and traitor, and wishing him executed, are now for executing all who dare to oppose his policy, or even doubt its success.

There is twice the amount of bitterness and intolerance in the South, to-day, towards the Union and everything Northern, than there was at the time of Lee's surrender. Abuse of the Union men, of the Radicals in Congress and self-assumed superiority on the part of the Southern chivalry, have risen to such a height that loyal men cannot travel on a steamboat, or in a railroad car, without being insulted. As it was during the war so it is now; all concessions from the North, or from the majority in Congress, are regarded as evidences of fear; all the old Rebel papers of 1861, and many new ones, are in full blast, threatening Congress and the North with ultimate vengeance, and boasting of Southern prowess.

The most popular men in the largest portion of Tennessee, to-day, are the most outspoken and unqualified in their hostility to the North, and what they are pleased to call the 'Radical Congress,' and they are the class of men who are selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire South, *only more so!* In a word, they are resolved on breaking up the Government, and they expect to carry out their schemes *through the ballot-box*, and how men of candor and intelligence can represent them as loyal and kindly disposed is a mystery to me, even in this age of repellion and treachery. I do not understand them, and my opportunities for learning their temper and, ultimate purposes are as good as those of most men.

Why, sir, many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with the bayonet, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The Southern heart is rapidly being fired to deeds of war, and all this, and more, as I believe, has been occasioned by the mistakes of the President.

His plan of trusting Rebels with their State Governments has had an effect exactly the opposite of what he intended. It has ruined the prospects of the Union men, and they feel that there is no safety for them unless Congress shall choose to protect them. Even three days ago General Thomas had to send troops into Marshall county, some sixty miles distant, to protect loyal men and freedmen, who were fleeing for safety and coming to this city.

So far as I am individually concerned, the intemperate abuse of Rebels, the denunciation and blackguardism of their reconstructed journals, the threats of personal violence from their amnestied patriots, and the anonymous letters of cowards threatening my assassination, all fall harmless at my feet. No earthly power can drive me from the support of the men and the party who fought the battles or the late war and put down the Rebellion.

With kind recollections of the past, and the *hope* of a pleasant future,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

THE "CENTRAL DIRECTORY."

In view of the statements of Governor Brownlow, and its corroborations borne to us by every mail from the South, may I not inquire whether Andrew Johnson is in his true place, "if traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration?" In view of his perfidious abandonment of the Union men of the South, do not his denunciations of Congress remind you of Louis Napoleon's cry that the Congress of France had become a hot-bed of plots and conspiracies? And has he, under the tuition of his new friends, been studying the history of revolutionary France, that he denounces the joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed as it is of fifteen of the purest statesmen of the country, as an irresponsible central directory? That phrase recalls to mind the incidents of the 18th Brumaire. He should have known his countrymen better than to have referred to such an example!

On the 18th Brumaire the executive power of France was in a Central Directory. The condition of the country, as we find it in Thiers, reminds us of that of the unhappy South. He says, after referring to the victories of Mount Tabor and Aboukir, "The greatest perils were not without, but within. The disorganized Government, unruly parties which would not submit to authority, and which, nevertheless, were not strong enough to possess themselves of it—a kind of social dissolution everywhere, and robbery a sign of that dissolution, infesting the high roads, especially in provinces formerly torn by civil war—such was the state of the republic."

ANOTHER HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

When, on the 18th of October, Napoleon, fresh from the expedition to Syria, found his way secretly to his home in the Rue Chanterenne, his first visit was to the President of the Directory, Gohier, with whom he arranged that he should be presented to the Directory next day. After his presentation, he addressed the supreme magistrate. Appealing to their gratitude by referring to his past services, less directly, but more elegantly, than in the letter of the President, he said "that, after consolidating the establishment of his armies in Egypt by the victories of Mount Tabor and Aboukir, and committing the charge of it to a general qualified to insure its prosperity, he had left it to fly to the succor of the Republic, which he believed to be undone. He had found it saved by the exploits of brethren in arms, and in this he rejoiced." "Never," he added, clapping his hand to his sword, "never would he draw it but in defense of that Republic.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The leaders of all the parties of France visited him in turn. "Two principal parties," says Thiers, "and a third, a subdivision of the two others, offered themselves to him, and were disposed to serve him if he adopted their views. These were known as the patriots, the moderates, and lastly, the *pourris*, as they were called, the rotten of all times, and of all nations. The *pourris* were the French equivalent of the tyler party, and are now represented by those office-holders who, having been fierce Republicans, proclaim themselves "the friends of Andrew Johnson and a white man's government." When referring to them Thiers says:—"The *pourris*, the rotten, were all the rogues, all the intriguers, who were striving to make their fortune, who had dishonored themselves in making it, and who were still bent on making it at the same price. These followed Barras and Fouche, the then minister of police. Among them were men of all sorts—Jacobins, moderates, and even royalists." The never-to-be-forgotten meeting in front of the Executive Mansion, on the 22d of February, confirms, most strikingly, the fact that history not only repeats itself, but does it with accuracy of detail. It is said that "Bonaparte felt a horror of the turbulent, and a disgust of the corrupt." He, therefore, shrunk from personal contact with the *pourris*, and repulsed them until their leaders became absolutely necessary to his purposes.

"Meanwhile," says Allison, "in his secret intercourse with the different leaders, Napoleon was indefatigable in his endeavors to disarm all opposition. Master of the most profound dissimulation, he declared himself to the chiefs of the different parties penetrated with the ideas which he was aware would be most acceptable to their minds. To one he protested that he certainly did desire to play the part of Washington, but only in conjunction with Sieyes—the proudest day of his life would be that when he retired from power; to another, that the part of Cromwell appeared to him ignoble, because it was that of an impostor; to the friends of Sieyes he professed himself impressed with the most profound respect for that mighty intellect, before which the genius of Mirabeau had prostrated itself; that, for his own part, he could only lead the armies, and leave to others the formation of the constitution. To all the Jacobins who approached him he spoke of the extinction of liberty, the tyranny of the Directory, and used terms which sufficiently recalled the famous proclamation which had given the first impulse to the revolution of the 18th Fructidor." He publicly ordered a review of the troops for the morning of the 18th Brumaire, after which he would, he said, set off to take command of the army on the frontier.

OVERTHROW OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Thus he perfected his plan for the overthrow of the Republic. At daybreak of the 9th of November, known as the 18th Brumaire, the boulevards were filled with a splendid body of cavalry, and all the generals in Paris repaired in full dress to the Rue Chanterenne. To lull the suspicions of the President of the Directory, Bonaparte had announced to him familiarly that he would dine with him on that day. The leaders of the Deputies of the Ancients, in pursuance of a conspiracy, had determined to announce at the opening of the session that the republic was in danger, but to allay the fears of the uncorrupted members by assuring them that it would be saved by the protecting arm of General Bonaparte. On the arrival of the unusual hour at which the meeting had been called the President of the commission charged with watching over the legislative body opened the proceedings. "The Republic," said he, "is menaced at once by the anarchists and the enemy; we must instantly take measures for the public safety. We may reckon on the support of General Bonaparte. It is under the shadow of his protecting arm that the Councils must deliberate on the measures required by the interests of the Republic." The Speaker declared debate or remonstrance to be out of order, and the decree was adopted. The soldiers, who believed, as did the people, that they had been ordered out for review, surrounded the Hall of the Ancients, and Bonaparte, attended by Moreau, Macdonald, Berthier, Murat, Lannes, Marmont, and Lefebvre entered, and proceeded to the bar of the Hall of the Ancients.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S DISSIMULATION.

After a moment's pause, Bonaparte said:—"Citizen Representatives, the Republic was about to perish, when you saved it; woe to those who shall attempt to oppose your decree; aided by my brave companions in arms, I will speedily crush them to the earth. You are the collected wisdom of the nation; it is for you to point out the measures which may save it. I come, surrounded by all the generals, to offer you the support of their arms. I name Lefebvre my lieutenant. I will faithfully discharge the duty you have entrusted to me. Let none seek in the past examples to regulate the present. Nothing in history has any resemblance to the close of the eighteenth century; nothing in the eighteenth century resembles this moment. We are resolved to have a republic; we are resolved to have it founded on true liberty and a representative system. I swear it in my own name and in that of my companions in arms." From the moment in which he uttered that hollow oath till that of his downfall the story of Bonaparte was the history of the French Government. The perjury-freighted breath of him who swore to protect the Republic had killed it. The power which enabled Bonaparte to destroy the Republic he thus swore to protect was dissimulation; the essential agency was the success with which he impressed the chiefs of the different parties with the belief that he was controlled by the ideas in which they had faith.

From history or his own experience, Andrew Johnson has learned that dissimulation alone will enable him to execute his purposes. To have appealed to the persuasive power of patronage immediately upon assuming office would have awakened suspicion, and he is too experienced and crafty a politician for that. He knew that the allies of the Rebels were in a hopeless minority in the North, and that to restore the old order of things—a united South and a divided North—he must secure a measure of popular confidence before he disclosed his purpose even to the *pourris*. It was by professing fidelity to the republics of 1793 and 1848 that the Bonapartes were able to overthrow them. And his purpose is to put this country into the hands of the impenitent Rebels of the South by professing to adhere to the Union party till he shall have divided its counsels and wrought its overthrow. In April last, while the loyal heart of the North throbbed with indignation, he did not denounce the radicals, or insist upon it that 'we must repose confidence in somebody, and ought to trust the people of the South." To a delegation of loyal Southerners he then said:—

"But if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty—the forfeit exacted—I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is that he should pay the forfeit with his life. And hence we see there are times when mercy and clemency, without justice, become a crime. * * * And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference, nor a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they succeed, the life of the nation would have been rent from it, the Union would have been destroyed. Surely, the Constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. With this definition, it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied war against the United States; nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States; and when the Government or the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid."

MERCY WITHOUT JUSTICE.

If mercy without justice be a crime, who shall absolve Andrew Johnson from the consequences of his great transgression? Has he the acumen to discover who have been traitors? And is not that mercy without justice which, in violation of the express provisions of law, has restored to bloody-handed traitors immense landed estates, the titles to which were absolutely vested in the United States, and, therefore, beyond his lawful control? Tested by his own standards, you may be disposed to ask wherein his guilt differs from that of the "stern statesman" whose exultation at the triumph of his beloved South is for yet a little while restrained by the strong walls of Fortress Monroe? But let us not hasten to conclusions. The subdued tones of his voice and the broad generalities in which he cloaks his designs, still deceive some patriotic people. They have not sounded the shoals and depths of a nature like his. Let me, rapidly as I can, for your patience must weary, illustrate his methods for overthrowing the party that maintained the war and conquered his rebellious section.

JOHNSON'S IDEA OF "LOYALTY."

Bold as partial success has made him, he still, in his public addresses, speaks of loyalty, and in his celebrated interview with the representatives of the Legislature of reconstructed Virginia, which occurred the day after he exhibited himself in such painful contrast with the representatives of the "inferior race," whom he had honored with an interview, he insisted that none but loyal men must be admitted to the councils of the nation. It is, however, fortunate for the country that he is less reticent than Bonaparte, or not so excellent a reader of the hearts of men, or that our more popular government constrains a more frequent expression of opinion, or he has enabled us to understand the significance with which he uses the word loyal, and the popular phrases by which he hopes to delude and divide the people of the North.

Having at that time faith in his integrity, and being anxious to lend him any aid I could in the execution of the high duties confided to him, I once filled the *role* once filled by Major George L. Sterns, and more recently by Governor Cox of Ohio. I had been my privilege to pass an hour in the ante-room of the Executive Chamber in the early part of April last, on the occasion of the last call I was permitted to make on Abraham Lincoln.

HE PROFESSES TO AGREE WITH SUMNER.

During that interview he referred very kindly to my speech in favor of universal suffrage and requested another copy, saying he had mislaid the one he had read with so much pleasure, and wished it that he might refer to some of the authorities cited. When I next saw him he was President of the United States, but had not taken up his abode in the Executive mansion. Having arrived in Washington in the evening, I delayed my call upon him till the next morning, and having heard that Senator Sumner had had a protracted interview with him that day, with General Gantt, of Arkansas, I went to his room, where I found General Carl Schurz, fresh from North Carolina, and the surrender of Johnston's army. He had, as you remember, commanded a division of the conquering army in its wonderful march through the enemy's country, and was still in command. Senator Sumner detailed the points the President and he had discussed, and we parted with mutual congratulations that the Presidential office was in the hands of one who abhorred treason, was determined to punish traitors, and was, being familiar with the ignorance and degradation of the poor whites of the South, knew how grievously they had been misled and was therefore capable of pardoning them. We were gratified to be assured that he did not differ with us upon the necessity of availing ourselves, in the reorganization of the South, of the political power of the loyal people of that section without regard to lineage or past prejudices, as we had availed ourselves of their military power in the extreme exigency of the country.

JUDGE KELLEY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Accompanied by General Gantt, I waited upon President Johnson the next morning at his residence in the mansion of the Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts. Our interview was satisfactory, but chiefly so in this:—That the point on which the President was most clear was, that there must be no haste in the work of reconstruction; that time was our ablest ally; that these people having overthrown their government must be permitted to feel the want of government, and to suffer from its want, that they might be brought to comprehend the true foundations of just government. It was in his judgment—for the question of the possibility of a called session of Congress was incidentally touched on—fortunate that Congress did not meet at an earlier day, for in the interim we would be able to ascertain the true spirit of the people of the South; they would discover and appreciate the just

relat'ons to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives."

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

But I must pause. The danger of the country is not from military power. The great soldier who captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10, and enabled Andrew Johnson, the hunted refugee, to return to his home, commands the army for life. No st. Arnaud can order a pardoned traitor to his position. And having conquered the Rebellion on his own line, he will not permit the results of the people's dearly bought victories to be treacherously surrendered by any but themselves.

The Thirty-ninth Congress will maintain the Constitution in its integrity. It will do what it can, in spite of the veto power, to protect the public faith and credit. It will invest the Executive with ample power to protect and avenge every loyal man in the country. It will strive to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. It listens to the appeals of the survivors of the brigade of loyal North Carolinians who responded to the appeals of the gallant Foster, and the Alabamians who followed Spencer through the war, and will not consent to yield them helpless victims to the malice of the traitors who could not corrupt or overawe them. The evidence taken by the "Central Directory" shows that there are such men throughout the South, and if they are to be abandoned to vengeance—if the South is to closed against Northern emigration—if thev and the public debt and property—yes, and I may add, peace—are to be confided to the care of the master-spirits of the Rebellion, it will not be done by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The crisis of our country—perhaps the last great strain our institutions are to feel—will be in the election of members to the Fortieth Congress. Neither Mr Johnson nor the "Mephistopheles" of the State Department will waive any effort to give success to "my policy;" but the people, true to Union and liberty, at whatever cost of watchfulness and labor, will thwart their machinations. The President may pardon Jefferson Davis, but the people can prevent him from leading Lee's army to the Canada line. New Hampshire has sounded "the general," and the citizen-soldiers of the Republic will drive the invaders back.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Fifty dollars have been offered for the pen with which the President signed the veto message.

—A German tragedian, named Pelisster, has appeared in Chicago.

—The city of Lyons consumes, annually, two millions of pounds of spun silk.

—A young lady, whose father is improving the family mansion, insists upon having a beau window put in for her benefit.

—An old gentleman was admitted to the almshouse, at Washington, who, five years ago, was a citizen of Fredericksburg, worth $10,000.

—The Athenians are translating modern dramas into Greek, and the students of the University have just performed Goethe's *Clavigo* in Greek at the Royal Theatre of Athens.

—Quilp requests the young fellow who passes his house long after midnight, singing, "What would be home without a mother?" to change his tune. What can a chap care for home or mother either who stays out so late o' nights?

—In Para, Brazil, one of two short but useful canals has been completed; the signal telegraph from the capital to the ocean at Ponta do Taypu has been finished; and a road through the timber encircling the city is in construction to the sea.

—The *Southern Presbyterian*, published at Columbia, S. C., speaking of slavery, says: "So far as we ourselves are concerned, we are glad that the institution is overthrown. We feel that we have been emancipated from an onerous and intolerable burden, without incurring any responsibility as to the future destiny of the negroes."

—The present Military Department of the Missouri is divided in two parts, one called the Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by General Pope, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the other the Department of the Platte, commanded by General P. St. George Cooke, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has ordered that statues of Governor Winthrop, as the representative of the colonial period; John Adams, of the revolutionary age; and William Lloyd Garrison, as the representative of the struggle for freedom, to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives, now devoted to State contributions of art.

—In the Texas State Convention the Committee on the Condition of the State reported adversely on the ordinance for the protection and encouragement of manufacturers. The Finance Committee reported an ordinance declaring null and void all debts contracted by the State in the late war, and forbidding the Legislature to assume or make provision for their payment.

—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Archbishop of Paris, although not ill, has already prepared his own tomb, being desirous of regulating his own burial beforehand. The place of interment is fixed in one of the chapels of the cathedral of Orleans, and is externally indicated by a tablet of white marble riveted to the wall, on which are simply engraved the armorial bearings of the prelate—a cross, with the legend *spes unica*.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says that of the two hundred and sixteen State flags presented to Ohio State volunteers previous to their marching to the front, all will be returned except four lost in battle. Many of them are mere threads—tattered and torn into ribbons. When all the regiments have returned, these colors will be presented to the State with appropriate ceremonies.

—The New Orleans *Crescent*, February 28, says:—"The return of the days of peace, and of the supremacy of the gentler arts of civilization, was signalized yesterday in a very agreeable and suggestive manner. The occasion was that of the presentation of a beautiful set of silver plate to the distinguished dramatic artist, L. P. Barrett, Esq. A number of gentlemen assembled at Moreau's restaurant, where, after an elegant entertainment, illustrated by all the attractions of the cuisine, the presentation was made by a prominent and well-known citizen on behalf of himself and a number of other residents of New Orleans."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $200 000
Paid-up Capital, $166,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
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William B. Bullock,	John Woodside.
Wm. N. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land to all parts of the Union. rriage to
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
130 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
700,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,558
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 -
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,500 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,936,850	Par. Market value	$996,569 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $8,133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 69	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 17
		$1,203,580 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hope,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	R. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones.
William C. Ludwig,	James R. McFarland,
Joseph B. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre.
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig.	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton.	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1829

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 33.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310 050.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 5 tf231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents or the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor,

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 222 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H Morris,	T Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. (7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY O PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
Joh. T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clerk Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CITY PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Proposals for a supply of TWO HUNDRED TONS of Schuylkill Coal will be received at this office, from miners only, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, 17th inst.

CHARLES DIXEY,
3 13 4t Commissioner of City Property.

MEDICAL.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,

NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free. 3 7 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.
3 2 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corsetian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 49 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 26 5it In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 16x22; weight, 26 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).

A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
2 16 fmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—

100 to 200 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
200 to 500 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 14t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131,400 pounds	Cannon	Powder.
29 219 "	Rifle	"
25,180 "	Musket	"

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable,

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March,
ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of
2 27 tmh20 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	260 lbs. Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	880 lbs. Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1200 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	40,250 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Harness,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Feed Troughs,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Mallets,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Saddles,	25 Ambulances,
Limes,	1 Buggy,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Carts,
Drug Mill,	3 Slop Carts,
Anvils,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Tire Bender,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Portable Forges,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Planes,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Saws,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Cauldrons,	
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet	6-inch	cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 "	8-inch	" "
800 "	2-inch	wrought-iron "
564 "	1½-inch	cast-iron "
2 000 "	1½-inch	" "
1,000 "	1-inch	" "
5,000 "	¾-inch	" "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

¼'s,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28ta4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction,
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Purveying Depot, Eighteenth and F streets, in this city, a large quantity of Condemned Medical and Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Spirits,	Tourniquets,
Air Rubber Cushions,	Trusses,
Slates,	Mortars,
Clocks,	Medicine Pannier Chests,
Inkstands,	Knapsacks and Field Companions,
Water Coolers,	Leather Buckets,
Spoons,	Cots,
Knives and Forks,	Basins,
Spatulas,	Iron Washstands,
Funnels,	Bottles,
Lamps and Lanterns,	Bedside Tables,
Tin Cups and Plates,	Mess Chests,
Gutta Percha Bed Covers,	Cooking Utensils,
Water Beds,	Bedding, etc.
Sheepskins Dressed,	

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER,
3 14 7t Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government Steamers, to wit:—

ILLINOIS, side-wheel	2123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel	1751 tons.
McCLELLA

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Money, Stocks, and Markets—A Chilian Hoax—Large Fires—Cholera—Butler—The Great Robbery, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15.

Gold is steady at 131¼ to-day. Money is easy and cheap, and Government securities are in good demand. There is less excitement in Railway shares. Produce and merchandise are in fair request at somewhat firmer prices. Freight engagements are moderate.

An amusing account of a hoax practised upon the Spanish authorities here a few days since, with the connivance of the Chilian envoy in this city, is published to-day. A letter purporting to be intended for the Chilian Minister at Buenos Ayres, and bearing an excellent imitation of Senor B. Vicuna McKenna's signature, was dropped in the street at a point where two Spanish spies were passing. They fell into the trap, picked up the letter, and very soon after its contents were known to the Spanish authorities. The pretended information given in the letter, concerning the movements of imaginary Chilian privateers, appears to solve the mystery of the sudden departure of the two Spanish war vessels, the *Carmen* and the *Isabel la Catolica*, from this port. The expense to the Spanish Government of the fool's errand upon which these vessels were despatched, owing to the ruse played by the Chilian envoy, is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.

The steamer *San Jacinto*, of Messrs. Garrison & Allen's line of Savannah steamers, caught fire between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, at her pier, No. 13 North river, and was totally destroyed in her wood-work. The hull, being of iron, was filled with water, and she now lies on the bottom. She had on board five hundred bales inward cargo, and about two thousand barrels of flour for Savannah. The vessel was not insured, and the loss on ship and cargo will not fall short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The new Health Board continues its inroads on the genius of pestilence in the Metropolitan district. The streets are being cleaned in the vicinity of West Broadway. Since Tuesday last two hundred and fourteen head of "bob" veal have been seized by the sanitary police and disposed of at the offal dock. A large quantity of this unwholesome species of meat was found and taken possession of on Wednesday at the Chambers street station of the Hudson River Railroad.

The litigation about the gold seized in New Orleans by order of Major-General Butler was again before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The case having been settled, the counsel for the sheriff applied to Judge Cardozo to tax the fees of the sheriff for poundage on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but the matter was adjourned, after some argument, to give time for the production of further papers on both sides.

Nothing of additional interest transpired yesterday in relation to the alleged whisky frauds. Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of further investigating the matter.

A man named Joseph Schultz was brought up yesterday before Commissioner Stilwell on a charge of having passed two counterfeit fifty-dollar treasury notes upon two persons of the name of Ruder and Fisher. It appeared that the note passed upon Fisher was so well executed that he was informed by the cashier of a bank and several of the clerks that it was a genuine note. The prisoner was remanded further examination.

There were rumors in the city yesterday that some of the million and a half dollars' worth of bonds recently stolen from the office of Mr. Lord, in Exchange place, had been recovered; but these proved unfounded, no clue having yet been obtained to any of the missing property or the thieves, though the police are still vigorously prosecuting their operations in the matter.

A man was cut to pieces last evening, between Houston and King streets, by a train of the Hudson River Railroad cars drawn by a dummy engine. The remains have not yet been identified. An inquest will probably be held in the case to-day.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by our Irish population to-morrow with much spirit and display. There will be a grand parade of a portion of the military and the Irish civic societies; a Pontifical high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, by Archbishop McCloskey; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, will deliver a panegyric on St. Patrick; and in the evening the Knights of St. Patrick will have a banquet at the Maison Dore. The day will be observed in like manner in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, as also, no doubt, throughout the country.

A meeting was held in the Universalist church, No. 548 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to promote the missionary work in this country. Several addresses were delivered, after which a sum of $1249 was announced as the amount of the contributions from several ladies and gentlemen present.

An interesting case was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge Alker, involving to some extent the rights and liabilities of subtenants, or those who hire rooms on the second or third floor. Margaret A. Wheelwright, the owner of house No. 150 Monroe street, brought an action against Mr. B. Bernard to recover the sum of $500 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a forcible entry. An old gentleman named Wachsskey rented, and with his wife occupied the second floor of the premises. On the 18th of October last they were informed that a son was very ill at Jamestown, N. Y. They locked up their rooms and went thither, arriving just in time to witness the death of their soldier boy. The father telegraphed from Jamestown to this city, asking certain persons to notify a society, of which deceased was a member, to attend the funeral on the 22d October, at the rooms of the father, No. 150 Monroe street. The members of the society and friends of the family arrived at the place at the appointed hour—so did the corpse. The coffin was taken from the hearse to the steps of the door, when the plaintiff shut the door in the face of the mourners and locked it. Defendant thereupon broke down the door. It was for this that the action was brought. A verdict was rendered for defendant.

At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, on the body of Charles Zech, who committed suicide on Monday after attempting to kill his wife, in Fifty-third street, the wife of deceased testified in relation to the difficulty which resulted in the shooting affray. It appeared that they had not lived together for some time, and that the deceased was a man of intemperate habits. Mrs. Zech is rapidly recovering from the effects of her wound.

William Hanlon and Patrick Nicholson quarrelled yesterday in a grog-shop at No. 86 Mulberry street, during which Hanlon drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound, and afterwards escaped. Nicholson was removed to the New York Hospital for treatment. FULTON.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

$2000 Us'a C bs....	25	40 sh Penn R.....	55
$100 7's 5s.....		100 sh Reading...50	1-16
$3000 US 1-20s c'lcg	107	100 sh do.....s5..	60
250 sh Sch N. pf.	30 28¾	100 sh do.....s30	59
200 sh do.....s5.	29	100 sh do.....s60	59
100 sh do.....	28¾	100 sh do.....s30	59
100 sh do.....s30	28¾	100 sh do.....s30	59¼
100 sh Hestonv...s30	4	200 sh do.s30	59 15-16
100 sh do.....s5	42	100 sh do.....b10	60
200 sh Cata pf.....c	29	100 sh do.....s30	60
100 sh do.....s30	29	100 sh do....sown	60

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s 62...	103	1000 sh Big M'ts.....	5
100 sh Reading...s30	60	1000 sh do.....s30	5
4 sh Sch Nv pf....	21		

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Stocks are steady. Illinois Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 78; N. Y. Central, 92; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 105; Canton Company, 48; Missouri 6s, 72; Erie 89; Western Union Telegraph, 64½; Ex-dividend coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 10-20s, 103; do 1864, 103½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7 30s, 99½@100. Gold, 131¼.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1 33. Corn firm; white and yellow, 68@70c. Oats dull at 40c. Provisions quiet, but heavy. Groceries heavy. Whisky firm at $2 28 for Western.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

A Wholesale Muster Out of Colored Troops.

THE FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Muster Out of 40,000 Colored Troops.

It is understood that the Government intends, within the next two weeks, to order the muster out of forty thousand colored troops, now stationed in the South, to be taken from such parts of the several military departments as can best spare them.

Maltreatment of Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information from Centreville, Queen Anne county, Maryland, that gangs of white rowdies are organized to maltreat colored people, especially returned colored soldiers. On the 7th instant the teachers of the colored school there were attacked and shot at by the rowdies, and last Sunday night the colored church in which the school is held was burned by them.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Senate.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a series of resolutions declaring in favor of universal suffrage, in return for universal amnesty, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution appropriating $12,000 for the publication of the medical and surgical history of the Rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Deficiency bill under consideration yesterday was taken up at 1 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Price (Iowa) asked leave to offer the following:—

Whereas, A difference of opinion and a conflict of views exist between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, which has assumed a state calculated to injure the financial interests of the country, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of the House be appointed to investigate the cause of the difficulty, and to report to the House.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) objected unless the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, but subsequently withdrew his objection, and the resolution was again read.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) objected, saying he thought it better that the inquiry should be made by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Price said the gentleman's colleague, Mr. Wentworth, had challenged him yesterday to introduce such a resolution.

Mr. Ross—I should rather he (Mr. Wentworth) were chairman of such a committee than you. I object.

Mr. Kelso (Mo.) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the port of Charleston, S. C., and Liverpool by way of Queenstown, Great Britain. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to report the facts in relation to the purchase of the steamship *Illinois*; also the names of the appraisers appointed by the Quartermaster-General and Secretary of War.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire what disposition should be made of the publication called "The Annals of Congress," furnished by Gales & Seaton under an alleged contract with the House, and to determine whether the same, or any part of them, should be returned; and if any part of them should be returned, at what price they should be paid for.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) objected.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented the papers in the contested election case of Fuller against Dawson. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hubbard (Iowa), offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of concentrating the bands of the Dakota and Sioux Indians on one reservation.

Mr. Holbrook (Idaho) introduced bills to establish a post route from Idaho City to Creky bar in the territory of Idaho, and to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Territory. Read twice and referred.

The Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private character.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Movements of Treasure—Mining Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The steamship *America*, of the Nicaragua line, sailed to-day with a large number of passengers. Two steamers sailed to-day for Portland, Oregon, carrying many passengers and much freight for the Montana and Idaho mines.

The remains of a man found on the mountains are believed to be those of Professor J. G. Pomeroy, of Pennsylvania, who has been missing from this city since September last.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Portland with $36,550 in treasure.

Mining stocks irregular. Ophir, $670; Savage, $655; Crown Point, $1180; Empire, $215; Imperial, $165; Belcher, $220; Yellow Jacket, $755.

The steamer *Golden City*, with the New York mails and passengers of February 21, has arrived here.

Charged with Forgery.

HARTFORD, March 16.—Henry C. Ward, a travelling agent of the North American Fire Insurance Company, has been arrested at Cleveland on a charge of forgery, said to have been committed in 1861. The Company has revoked his commission. He is reported to have forfeited his bonds, and left for parts unknown.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Two Grand Receptions at Washington Last Evening.

The New York *Herald* of to-day has the following special despatches:—

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The reception given to-night by the Marquis and Marchioness de Montholon resembled a private party, and was remarkable for the quiet elegance of all its arrangements. Unlike almost all such gatherings in Washington city, there was no rushing or clamoring at the entrance to the mansion, no annoying interruptions in the halls or passage ways, and no impenetrable crowds to block either ingress or egress. Carriages rolled leisurely up to the door and discharged their occupants, servants pointed to the stairways and dressing-rooms, waiting maids and *valets de chambre* were in attendance to give the finishing touch in making the guests presentable, and the host and hostess stood waiting to receive with a charming blending of dignity and simplicity. Owing partly to its being the last night of Speaker Colfax's receptions, a large proportion of the guests called there early in the evening, and were late in arriving at De Montholon's. By half-past ten the current was turned in the latter direction, however, and a large concourse of people began to assemble. The military and naval departments and bureaus were well represented, and the foreign diplomatic bodies were, with few exceptions, present. A comparatively small number of Senators and Congressmen were in attendance; but an increased list of civilians and citizens of Washington compensated for their absence. The ladies and gentlemen were elaborately dressed, and the toilets of many were unsurpassed for brilliancy.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

The last of the receptions given by Speaker Colfax, at his residence on Four-and-a-half street, came off this evening with a perfect jam. It was the common salutation, when shaking hands with the Speaker, "This is a warm reception," the remark involving a double meaning, alluding to the motley outpouring, by way of etiquette, but really applying to the oppressively lofty range of the thermometer. This latter brought into requisition a free application of the *mouchoir*, inflicting serious damage to numerous displays of alabaster shoulders and daintily tinted cheeks. Some of the gentlemen on their part made an exposition of the same article, which would have been much more to their credit by being subjected to a little soap and water.

The reception, properly speaking, took place in the double parlors, while the basement was set apart for possessors of nimble limbs trained to the steps of the dance. Over the door entering the parlor, before which stood Mr. Colfax, his mother and sister, an American flag was hung, while over the folding doors between the two parlors the American and a State flag were crossed. The press in the parlors was fearful, there being but one door both for ingress and egress. Once in the room it required the most dexterous elbowing to get out. The dancers below were similarly deficient in a proper area for their operations. However, they persisted valiantly against the pressure, by crowding through the figures, and particularly waltzing upon a pivot.

Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. and Mrs. General Banks; Commodore Bridge, accompanied by two beautiful young ladies; Mr. and Mrs. Huthaway, of California; Generals Howard, Buckland, and Brayman; Eli Perry, of Albany; Representative Morrill; ex-Governor Wood, of Illinois, and others. Among the latter class we may mention irrepressible Thad. Stevens. Thaddeus appeared quite fascinating, and made himself conspicuous by uttering sundry bolsterous inquiries for "that one-armed man." It was discovered subsequently that he alluded to General Howard, who wears an empty sleeve as evidence of his gallantry.

Surrounded by a galaxy of so much beauty, and such an unfavorable opportunity of forming a decision, it is impossible to ask the announcement of the name of the belle of the evening. The dresses of the ladies made a fine display of the millinery art. White was the prevailing color among the gorgeously arrayed of the tender ages, while the elderly of the fashionables of their sex adorned their declining beauty by appropriate colors. The simple garments of several representatives from the rural districts formed quite a contrast when compared with the flash of the highly decorated ladies of the city. The majority of those present remained but a few minutes, thus keeping up a constant scramble from the coat rooms upstairs to the parlors below, and *vice versa*. The exterior of the building was strongly besieged by the sable population, who thoroughly blocked out all ventilation by a solid mass of lamgerous heads, thick lips, flat noses, and a profuse display of ivory. The Colfax receptions have been among the leading attractions of the winter gayeties in the national capital. The advent of warm weather and the falling off of the various fashionable entertainments will soon revert Washington life into its usual summer languor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE FIRST FENIAN EXPLOIT—GRAND NAVAL RAID—AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.—The Fenian leaders have it in contemplation, as part of their programme against the British Government, to fit out privateers and cripple British commerce by attacking and appropriating to their own use the Cunard and other British steamers plying between Liverpool and New York. It is anticipated that great trouble will result to the British shipping by the determined action of the Fenian authorities, and passengers on board of English vessels will journey in constant dread and alarm in consequence of the anticipated falling in with Fenian cruisers.

We have to record this afternoon what we believe to be the first attempt to fit out a Fenian privateer, and the bold exploit took place yesterday afternoon on the river Schuylkill. The undertaking was not successful, however, for which fortunate circumstance the British Government is indebted to the courage, watchfulness, and energy displayed by a couple of policemen who do duty on the line of the river Schuylkill.

The facts connected with the exciting affair are as follows:—George McCoy, Charles Higgins, and Stuart Higgins, are all Irishmen, and, per consequence, it may be assumed they are Fenians. The trio, while in the neighborhood of South street wharf, Schuylkill, espied a trim, well built, and apparently fast sailing canal boat lying at said wharf. The craft had no one on board, and doubtless the thought flashed through the minds of the bold and fearless Fenians that by a sudden raid the vessel could be captured, speedily converted into a privateer, and manned by the three would-be-bold-buccaneers, the Delaware could be reached, Cape May doubled, and with the wide ocean as a field of operations, then woe to British commerce.

As stated, the attempt failed, for Albert James, the owner of the boat, watched the proceedings, called in the assistance of the police, the boat was recaptured, and the discomfited Fenians were held by Alderman Lutz in the sum of $2000 each to answer.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.—During the past few months the attendance on the preaching of the gospel in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of which Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage is pastor, has been greatly increased. Last Sunday evening, notwithstanding the dull weather, the church was crowded in all parts to listen to the concluding discourse of a series of sermons to young men, which have been delivered by the eloquent pastor. A number of families have been waiting for pews for several months in this church, and the desire for accommodations is very urgent at the present time. Feeble sister churches have been aided by members who have colonized from this congregation. The pastor announced last Sunday that his pulpit would be supplied next Sunday by members of the Methodist Conference, now in session in this city, and that on the following Sunday evening he would commence a course of sermons on the "Recognition of Friends in Heaven." The anniversary of the Sunday Schools attached to the church will take place in a few evenings. The exercises will be among the most interesting held in this city for some time past. Among the speakers will be Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of New York.

A MEETING in favor of the construction of a Passenger Railway through the western part of the city was held last evening at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, at which resolutions were adopted urging upon the Legislature the necessity of granting a charter for that purpose. A copy of the resolutions was ordered to be sent to each one of the Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg, from this city.

STOLE A WATCH.—Andrew White and another person went last evening into a low drinking establishment called the Golden Key, in Carter street, above Second, kept by a woman named Mary McNamara, and stole a gold watch, worth $75, the property of a female boarder. White was arrested and held in $600 bail by Alderman Beitler, but his companion got off with the watch.

A POLICY DEALER ARRESTED.—John A. Collins was before Recorder Snen this morning, charged with selling lottery policies. The principal witness was Frank J. Monaghan, who testified that Collins was in the lottery policy business, and he (Monaghan) had received a license from him to sell policies, and Collins said he would be protected. The witness had paid money to Collins' agents in different parts of the city, and when any hits were made Collins always settled all disputes.

The policies sold were mainly in Kentucky and Shelby. Witness had had books settled with Collins as late as March 10. He sold for and on account of Collins. On cross-examination, witness said he had returned two books on the 10th of March from a man on Sixth street. He had nothing to do himself since March 1. He had sued Collins before Alderman Lutz, and had him bound over, but he did not appear, and his recognizance was forfeited. This morning witness had received fourteen dollars for a hit made on the 10th of March.

Peter Lent was the next witness. He was employed by Collins to write numbers in books, etc., and has been engaged with defendant about three months, and received hits from Collins' clerks three weeks since.

Other witnesses subpœnaed did not appear, and the case was held over until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—The Thirteenth annual meeting of the Bedford Street Mission took place last evening, at the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Carrow, pastor of the Church. The report was read by the Secretary, Mr. John Parker. It showed that during the year the Mission had been greatly prospered, and that the managers in consequence had purchased a plot of ground adjoining their present building, measuring 30 by 120 feet, on which they intend to erect a building for the better accommodation of the recipients of this charity. A flourishing Sunday School is attached to the Mission. There is also a day school, numbering about 225 pupils. This school has four teachers, who receive pay for their services. In order to carry through to a successful termination their plans, the managers will require about $10,000, which they hope a generous public will contribute. The meeting was addressed by Rev. A. Cookman and Rev. James Neill.

PENSION AGENCY.—The admirable method adopted by Colonel Greene in the payment of pensions was shown this morning during the continuous storm that prevailed through the day. Though the crowd was more than ordinarily large, few, if any, were forced to remain in the wet, but by the arrangements perfected by the Agent all were comfortably sheltered in adjoining rooms.

This clearly proves the wisdom of the plan, and will, no doubt, be adopted at other agencies when its merits are so manifest over the old method. Colonel Greene deserves credit for his intelligence in marking out so easy a way of getting through such a difficult and tedious business. The regular alphabetical list will be closed on the 24th, after which date all pensioners will be paid indiscriminately. The lack of confusion and noise which marks the whole thing, is a marked contrast to previous years.

ARSON.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the upper floor of the four-storied building, No. 707 Callowhill street, occupied by W. B. Alexander as a dwelling. A member of the family proceeded up stairs, and found a washstand on the fourth floor in flames. The fire was extinguished without doing further damage. Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon smoke was again discovered issuing from the same room. This time a bed was found to be on fire. After considerable difficulty the flames were extinguished. Fire Marshal Blackburn was sent for, and on investigating the case concluded that a young colored girl, employed in the family as a child's nurse, was guilty of the crime. Having charged her—and she at once confessed her guilt—the girl was taken into custody, and will have a hearing this afternoon, at the Central Station.

PHILADELPHIA FENIANS.—A large concourse of Irish assembled on a vacant lot, at the corner of Eighth and Fitzwater streets, last evening, for the purpose of organizing themselves in Circles. The District Centre, accompanied by the Centre of Philadelphia Circle, arrived on the ground at 9 o'clock, and delivered a patriotic address. The Liberty Cornet Band volunteered their services, and enlivened the proceedings with national airs. No notice was given of the meeting until late in the afternoon, and consequently there was not time to invite other speakers, or make the necessary preparations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE THIS MORNING.—About 6 o'clock this morning a stone structure attached to the mill of J. Bolton Winpenny, situated in Manayunk, took fire and was totally destroyed. The first floor was occupied by the boilers, and the second floor as a drying-room. A finishing-room and dye-house adjoining the building was considerably damaged by water. The entire loss will reach about $3000, on which there is an insurance of about $600. James Brayson, an employe of the mill, in his endeavors to subdue the flames, had his hair, eyebrows, and arms badly burned, and made a narrow escape from being fatally injured.

SERENADE TO THE HON. WILLIAM D KELLEY.—At the conclusion of the Hon. William D. Kelley's lecture, at Concert Hall, last evening, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, the Delmonico Association, composed of colored men, headed by their fine brass band, proceeded to the residence of the sister of the distinguished orator, on Green street, above Nineteenth, and honored him with a serenade. Mr. Kelley appeared and delivered a very excellent address, thanking them for the honor they had seen fit to confer upon him.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—A man named William Moore, hailing from Baltimore, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening, in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, charged with picking pockets. He was locked up for a hearing.

ELECTION BY COUNCILS.—Councils met in joint convention yesterday and elected the following officers:—W. J. Phillips, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Charles Oat, Superintendent of Trusts.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—A lad named Henry McFate was arrested at an early hour this morning, charged with stealing newspapers from the front of dwelling-houses. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

PHILADELPHIANS IN DEMAND.—

Our Government can't lately fail
A loyal man to find
To carry to Mobile its mail,
Until, with prudent mind,
A Philadelphian they chose
In whom all trust they could repose.

Our citizens, we learn from hence,
Are prized by those in power,
And well they prove their common sense
By dealing at the Tower.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

DECLINE IN GOLD—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FAMILIES.—W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 South Third street, have reduced the price of all goods in the fine grocery line to correspond with the great decline in gold. Upon some articles a very material reduction has been made. Sugars, coffees teas, spices, etc., are all much cheaper. The fancy goods branch of their business has also partaken of the sliding scale. Sardines, petit pois, champignons, truffles, pates de foies gras, English sauces, preserved ginger, Parmesan cheese, olive oil, capers, anchovies, olives farcies, and, indeed, every article of a fancy nature, may be obtained at lower rates. We commend the store to housekeepers, and assure them that a spirit of enterprise is evinced here worthy of patronage.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

HOW HE CAUGHT COLD.—An eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting too near it with his coat off. If you would avoid taking cold, have your house properly heated with good anthracite, such as you are sure to get at W. W. Alter's Family Coal Yard, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

A WORD TO LAND-LUBBERS.—The "Stern Post" of a ship is not a weekly paper. The *Berths* on board do not necessarily add to the census. The *Hatchways* are not hen's nests. Pacifists are not engaged to *Box the Compass*. The Boatswain does not *pipe* all hands with a meerschaum. Ships are not "rigged out" at Stokes & Co.'s One Price Store, neither are they "boarded" at the Continental, or any other Hotel.

SALE OF FINE PICTURES.—Messrs. Birch & Son will continue their sale, this evening, of the valuable Paintings that have been on exhibition at their Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street. Many of the finest works are included in this evening's sale, which will commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRICES REDUCED.—All styles Photographs of superior character, style, execution, and finish unsurpassed. A rare chance. Moderate charges. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Go early.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, 1881s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Steck & Co. and other make of Pianos.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1123 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—WHITE—February 17, 1866, by Rev. James Crowe, No. 2245 N. Second street, Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS and Mrs. EMELINE WHITE, both of this city.

KESSLER—SCHOFIELD.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, THOMAS C. KESSLER and MARY SCHOFIELD.

SMITH—CHAMBERS.—January 3, 1866, by Rev. James Crowe, assisted by Rev. Alexander Smith, Mr. JOHN SMITH and Miss MAGGIE CHAMBERS, both of this city.

DIED.

BADGER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, SAMUEL BADGER, an old and well-known citizen of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DALLAS.—On the 14th instant, PHILIP R. DALLAS, son of the late George M. Dallas, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock M., punctually.

DEVINE.—On the 14th instant, JOHN W. DEVINE, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1012 S. Twelfth street, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

FELTEN.—On the 14th instant, MARY C. FELTEN, wife of Jacob Felten, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1229 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HOOPES.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Miss W. ANNA HOOPES.

Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 17th instant. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, SARAH, wife of David Stevens, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Girard and Eleventh streets, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STILLMAN.—On Tuesday morning, HENRIETTA B., wife of Thomas Stillman, and daughter of Samuel Tiller.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1715 Green street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

IVORY-HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, and Table Steels and Butter Knives, for sale with other Table Cutlery, by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UPHOLSTERERS' AND SADDLERS' HAMMERS a variety of Carpet, Rivet, Claw, Veneering, and other Hammers, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' POCKET Punches, cutting different shaped holes. Shoemakers' Punch Pincers. Eyelet Punches, Saddlers' and Hand Punches, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of

P. LORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 8

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * * *

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration in the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tried, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had used them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm on a sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which is, in many cases, to make confirmed drunkards. Upon hearing that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED,
No. 264 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Allaire (N. J.) Baptist churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration